

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

Vol I No 131

9 July 1981

## PRC INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

### UNITED STATES

XINHUA Commentary on U.S.-Third World Relations  
U.S. Plans To Reverse Unfavorable Naval Situation

B 1  
B 2

### SOVIET UNION

Third World, West Must Jointly Oppose Hegemonism  
[RENMIN RIBAO 8 Jul]  
Continued Soviet Pressure on Poland Reported

C 1  
C 3

### NORTHEAST ASIA

Gansu Dance Ensemble Concludes DPRK Visit  
Friendship Association Marks Mongolian Anniversary  
Fang Yi Meets Japanese Patent Delegation 3 July  
Ni Zhifu Meets Japanese Trade Union Delegation  
Li Xiannian Meets Visiting Japanese Cultural Group  
Japanese Economist on PRC's Economic Prospects  
Briefs: Japanese Joint Venture; Liaoning  
Delegation to DPRK; Jilin Delegation  
to DPRK

D 1  
D 1  
D 1  
D 2  
D 2  
D 2  
D 3

### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Han Nianlong Arrives for UN Kampuchea Conference  
Australian Parliamentary Group Visits Beijing  
Xi Zhongxun Addresses Banquet  
Xi Attends Envoy's Reception

E 1  
E 1  
E 1  
E 1

### SOUTH ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Leaders' Visits to Asia [8 Jul]  
Changing Afghan Situation, Rebel Actions Examined

F 1  
F 2

### WESTERN EUROPE

PLA's Yang Dezhhi Meets French Counterpart [AFP]  
Wang Bingnan Meets Dutch Friendship Group  
Italian Socialist Youth Delegation Meets Leaders  
CYL First Secretary's Dinner  
Meeting With Song Renqiong  
Italian Bankers Arrive To Open Beijing Branch  
Meeting With Yao Yilin  
Celebration in Great Hall  
Portugal's Eanes Receives PRC Amity Group  
Vice Premier Yang Jingren Meets With Swedish Guest  
Briefs: French Exhibition in Shanghai

G 1  
G 1  
G 1  
G 1  
G 2  
G 2  
G 2  
G 3  
G 3  
G 3

### EASTERN EUROPE

Romanian Paper Greets CCP Founding Anniversary

H 1

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

PRC Officials Attend Burundi Envoy's Reception	I 1
Chen Muhua Meets Rwandan Women's Delegation	I 1
Chen Muhua Meets Tanzanian Women's Delegation	I 1
Briefs: Film Week in Sudan	I 1

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Bo Yibo Talks With Mexican Journalist Group	J 1
Tan Zhenlin Meets Brazilian Parliamentarians	J 1
Machine Company Wins Large South American Contracts [RENMIN RIBAO 26 Jun]	J 1

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP: Official Confirms Huang Hua's Illness	K 1
Hu Yaobang Answers Letter on Overseas Chinese Work	K 1
Letter Writer's Reaction	K 2
Wan Li, Wang Jingren at Railway Security Meeting	K 3
CCP Secretariat Makes Decision on Land Protection	K 3
Li Weihsien HONGQI Article on CCP Anniversary [No 13]	K 4

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui's Gu Zhuoxin Addresses Industry Meeting	O 1
Anhui Holds Meeting on Scientific Farming	O 2
Jiangxi CCP Department Article on Cadre Promotion	O 2
Shandong Issues Circular on Control of Firearms	O 3
Shanghai Fleet Studies CCP Resolution, Hu Speech	O 3

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Typhoon Damages Guangdong's Agriculture	P 1
Guangdong Urges Criminals Surrender Before 10 July	P 1

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Meeting Hits Egalitarianism in Industry	Q 1
Sichuan Meeting on Rural Responsibility Systems	Q 1
Xizang Air Force Leaders Visit Grassroots Units	Q 2
Xizang Issues Circular on Children's Work	Q 2

## NORTH REGION

Hebei Circular, Article on Responsibility Systems [HEBEI RIBAO 12 Jun]	R 1
Views on Responsibility Systems [HEBEI RIBAO 12 Jun]	R 1
Li Erzhong Addresses Hebei Industry Conference	R 7
Briefs: Beijing Economic Courts; Beijing History Annals	R 8

## NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin Counties Increase Agricultural Production	S 1
Liaoning Rural Economy Developing Rapidly	S 1
Liaoning Building Consumer-Oriented Economy	S 2
Briefs: Jilin Escapees, Recidivists; Jilin Light Industry, Export	S 2

## NORTHWEST REGION

SHANXI RIBAO Editorial on Combating Drought [18 Jun]	T 1
SHANXI RIBAO: Forum on Promoting Young Cadres [20 Jun]	T 2
Commentator's Article [20 Jun]	T 3

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Eleven Members of Lin Clique Sentenced to Prison [WEN WEI PO 7 Jul]	W 1
CHENG MING JIH PAO Begins Series on Hua's Decline Part 1 [5 Jul]	W 1
Part 2 [6 Jul]	W 3
Part 3 [7 Jul]	W 5

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON U.S.-THIRD WORLD RELATIONS

OW081226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 8 Jul 81

["U.S. Relationship With Third World--Commentary by XINHUA Correspondent Mei Zhenmin"--  
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--It is not without some justification that a number of developing countries are complaining about the Reagan administration's policy towards the Third World and that this policy has aroused unfavourable comments in the press of some U.S. allies.

The Reagan administration has announced that one of its "four basic objectives" of foreign policy is "to work towards a new, more just and responsible relationship with the Third World." Needless to say, such a policy if put into practice by the U.S., would be welcomed by the Third World.

Events, however, during the first six months of the Reagan administration have demonstrated that it is pursuing a course of support for its four "old friends"--Israel, South Africa, South Korea and the Taiwan authorities, and that its attitude towards the troubles and conflicts in the Third World created by their friends is neither "just," nor "responsible":

--Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear installation, in flagrant violation of the norms of international relations had aroused strong indignation in Arab countries and widespread condemnation among the international community. True, the United States, voted in favour of a Security Council resolution for the condemnation of Israel, but it also threatened to veto any resolution for a sanctionary action against Israel and President Reagan himself tried to justify Israel's aggression, when he claimed that "Israel had reason for concern" over Iraq and the bombing "was a defensive move."

--In brushing aside the relevant UN resolution on the prohibition of military support for South Africa, the Reagan administration discussed closer bilateral military cooperation with South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha during his May visit to Washington, and declared its readiness to help with the training of South African coastal guards.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker made clear the U.S. position on the question of independence for Namibia when he told the House of Representatives committee that "the United States will not permit its energies, time and credibility to be frittered away on a drawn-out and fruitless diplomatic charade in southern Africa."

--Shortly after the inauguration of the new U.S. Administration, a puppet president of South Korea, Chon Tu-hwan, was invited to visit the United States. It also dropped the Carter administration's plan for the withdrawal of 39,000 U.S. troops from South Korea, and actually pledged itself to increase military aid to South Korea, including the supply of about 100 sophisticated military planes, 1,000 tanks and large quantities of other types of arms and military equipment. The new administration was also party to a joint U.S.-South Korean military exercise which involved 170,000 men along the south side of the military demarcation line and off the South Korean coast. This posed a threat to the northern part of Korea and deepened the division of the country.

--A number of leading U.S. officials have recently made a series of statements on the question of Taiwan. These statements run counter to the spirit of the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States and are an encouragement to Taiwan divisionists. The new U.S. Government insists on carrying out the "Taiwan Relations Act" and has left unchanged its position on the selling of arms to Taiwan.

The U.S. Government, because of its bias towards a handful of its "old friends" is poised against the Arab and African peoples and the peoples of many other Third World countries. A REUTER dispatch from Nairobi on June 18 during the meeting of OAU foreign ministers stated that, "The United States has become a chief target of criticism by African foreign ministers." A Western diplomatic specializing on African affairs said, "I've covered a lot of OAU meetings but I've never heard such explicit criticism of the U.S." Such comments and actions undoubtedly explain why the new U.S. Administration has achieved so little by its diplomatic activities in the Middle East and Africa.

Another serious consequence of the U.S. bias towards its "old friends" is to provide the Soviet Union with more opportunities for its hegemonic aims. It would appear that the United States is solely concerned with paying attention to its immediate tangible interests and ignoring long-term strategic considerations. The developments in the Middle East and Africa over the last few years show that the more the United States supports Israel and South Africa, the more arrogant those in authority there become in their planning of aggression and expansion. This in turn sharpens the conflicts between the Arab countries and Israel and between African countries and South Africa. By heating up this situation, the United States has landed itself in an impasse, which provides the Soviet Union with a freer hand to pursue its own interests.

During a recent visit to Washington, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said that the more the United States supports Israeli aggression, the greater the Soviet influence will be in the Middle East. The position of the United States which is undoubtedly detrimental to the unification of China and the unification of Korea is also detrimental to its own long-term interests.

Judging from the announced objectives of U.S. foreign strategy and President Reagan's words, it is obvious that the U.S. Government is aware of the fact that the main danger to the security of world peace comes from the Soviet Union and that the U.S., on its own, can not restrain the Soviet Union. To counter Soviet expansionism and aggression, it is necessary to unite all possible forces, including those of the Third World.

However, the U.S. policies towards certain areas of the Third World are in sharp conflict with its overall strategy. People of insight in the United States are aware of this contradiction. Their call for a readjustment of U.S. policy towards these areas from overall strategic considerations, has become a matter of nationwide debate. It is too early to judge whether the U.S. Government will take heed of the wishes of its millions as revealed in this debate and try to "work towards a new more just and responsible relationship with the Third World."

#### U.S. PLAN TO REVERSE UNFAVORABLE NAVAL SITUATION

OW030600 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jun 81

[*"International Current Events"* commentary: "New U.S. Military Strategy as Viewed From the Plan To Build Up the Navy"]

[Text] As soon as it took office, the U.S. Reagan administration set about to increase military expenditures. As U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger put it, Reagan wants to rebuild America's defenses. Weinberger has also put forward a military rehabilitation plan which mentions the development of strategic weapons but stresses the buildup of conventional forces, the Navy in particular.

U.S. Vice President Bush said on 27 May: President Reagan is determined to beef up the U.S. Navy in order to reverse the unfavorable situation vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration's military budget also shows that \$70.7 billion of the \$226 billion budget for the 1982 fiscal year will be appropriated to the Navy. This figure represents 31 percent of the total budget. Hence, we can see that the Reagan administration has given priority to the buildup of the Navy.

According to U.S. military sources, the plan to build up the Navy includes the following projects:

1. The naval fleet will increase from 456 ships to 600 ships in the next decade, including 3 nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, cruisers equipped with guided missiles, 2 offensive submarines and 2 escort vessels. In addition, an aircraft carrier and two capital ships, which are in mothballs, will rejoin the service.
2. The number of units under the special fleet with aircraft carriers as its core will be increased from 12 to 15.
3. Naval operations, which cover two oceans at present, will be expanded to cover three oceans. In addition to the current Pacific Fleet and the Mediterranean Fleet in the Atlantic, an independent Indian Ocean Fleet will be inaugurated.

To rebuild America's defense and counter Soviet global expansion is the starting point of the Reagan administration's foreign policy. In order to carry out this foreign policy, it is necessary to make certain readjustments in military strategy. In a speech to the U.S. newspaper publishers' association in early May, Defense Secretary Weinberger gave a brief account of the new U.S. military strategy which was being formulated. He said: Previously, U.S. military strategy emphasized the defense of Western Europe and was based on the assumption that a war with the Soviet Union would be a short but fierce war. However, the Soviet Union's strategic military strength and conventional military forces have been doubled in the past 15 years. At the same time, the Soviet Union has set up military outposts in the Middle East, Africa and other places. Now the United States is determined to realistically deal with this growing threat wherever it affects the security of the United States. Weinberger pointed out: While continuing to strengthen its strategic deterrent, the United States must be equipped with a powerful conventional capability in order to retaliate against conventional troops which the Soviet Union might use to attack the United States. The United States should be prepared to wage a conventional war which might spread to various regions in the world and be prepared to launch a counter-attack in other regions.

Weinberger's speech can be summarized as follows: In the past, U.S. military strategy relied on a nuclear deterrent and on being prepared to fight a nuclear war. Now the emphasis should be on a conventional war. The old military strategy emphasized the defense of Western Europe but now the United States should be ready to deal with and fight a conventional war with the Soviet Union anywhere in the world because the Soviet Union threatens U.S. interests everywhere. It is precisely based upon this strategy that the U.S. Government has stressed the development of conventional forces, of the Navy in particular, in addition to the continued development of nuclear weapons.

The balance of military strength between the United States and the Soviet Union is unfavorable to the United States. Over the past decade or so the Soviet Union has caught up with and equaled, or in certain aspects even surpassed, the United States in strategic nuclear weapons. In conventional military forces the Soviet Union is far ahead of the United States in both number and equipment. Take the Navy for instance. The Soviet Navy was merely a maritime defensive force with limited capacity 20 years ago. Now it has become a modern global offensive force. According to a recent article in the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, the Soviet fleet has about 800 ships while the United States has only 460.

The Soviet Union leads the United States in the numbers of fighting ships and offensive nuclear submarines. The United States leads the Soviet Union only in the number of aircraft carriers. The United States has 13 aircraft carriers while the Soviet Union has only 2. Therefore the Soviet Union and the United States are well-matched in overall naval fighting capability. However, the Soviet Union's momentum in developing its navy constitutes a serious threat to the United States. According to the foreign press, in addition to its four major fleets--the Northern, Baltic, Black Sea and Pacific Fleets--the Soviet Union has been building a new naval fleet capable of conducting interference in the seven seas. The Soviet Union has also considerably raised its navy's oceangoing fighting capability. The Soviet Navy is active not only in the Atlantic and Pacific but also in the Indian Ocean and Caribbean Sea, the backyard of the United States. A Soviet submarine base has been built in Cuba.

Because of the reduction of ships from 900 to 456, the U.S. Naval fleet has been unable to operate everywhere it wants to. Since the emergency situation in the Persian Gulf resulting from the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan, the United States moved some ships from the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets to the Indian Ocean in order to ensure sea passage of petroleum but thereby weakening its defense forces in the Atlantic and Pacific. U.S. Navy leaders have said: The Navy is using a force one and a half fleets strong to defend three oceans. The shifting of ships from the Atlantic and Pacific to the Indian Ocean is like pulling the sheet from one end of a bed to the other.

To meet the new strategic requirements, reverse the unfavorable balance of power, change its passiveness vis-a-vis the Soviet expansion and threat and restore U.S. prestige, the Reagan administration has drawn up a preliminary plan to build up the Navy. However it is not easy to implement the plan because it will need a large amount of funds and the building of large ships will need 7-8 years. It will cost about \$1 billion and take 2-3 years to take the battleships Iowa and New Jersey out of mothballs. It seems that the United States will encounter various difficulties in implementing its plan to build up the Navy.

THIRD WORLD, WEST MUST JOINTLY OPPOSE HEGEMONISM

HK081342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 81 p 7

[Special commentary by Pei Monong [5952 7817 6593]: "A Brief Discussion of the Strategic Relationships Opposing Soviet Hegemonism"]

[Text] Some Third World countries, including China, have now established strategic relationships with certain Western countries by joining forces with them to oppose Soviet hegemonism. This is an objective fact. An important basis of these relationships is the common strategic interest shared by these countries in view of the growing Soviet menace. The question now is how to consolidate and develop these strategic relationships so they can play a more effective role in safeguarding world peace and security.

The following is an attempt to discuss some of the related questions.

First, how do we appraise the question of Soviet global strategy? More and more men of insight in the West have come to realize that the Soviet Union does have an offensive strategy designed to dominate the world. However, there are some politicians, experts and learned scholars who still think Soviet expansion is opportunistic and deny the Kremlin has a global strategy. Some even think Soviet adventures are mainly for defensive purposes, calling such moves "reasonable hegemonism." It seems Soviet expansionism is justified or understandable. One may ask: Can we call the gradual closing in from Africa to the Middle East in the Soviet deployment in order to outflank Western Europe in recent years opportunism and "reasonable hegemonism?" How far should we tolerate Soviet expansion? This is a question which we must face squarely and which calls for deep thought. Lacking a clear understanding of or underestimating the Soviet global strategy, some people tend to consider things as they stand and look at specific problems of specific areas as isolated cases. This lack of all-round and long-term strategic considerations among certain public figures in the West is the ideological root that makes it so hard to form a well-coordinated global strategy.

Second, there is the question of bilateral relations between antihegemonic countries in relation to the overall strategic situation. The emergence of the aforementioned strategic relationship results from the relative decline of U.S. strength and position, the expansion of Soviet military strength, the rise of the Third World as well as the ascent of Japan and Western Europe in strength and position. As a result of this major change in the balance of power, new centers of power are being formed and developed, and the "bipolar" world is evolving into a "multipolar" one. As correctly pointed out by some political commentators and statesmen of the West, "today, not a single country, the United States included, has the strength to contain the Soviet Union on its own." (Osamu Miyoshi of Japan: "The Daily Sharpening Soviet Strategic Contradictions") In order to cope with the Soviet challenge, it is necessary to rely on collective strength. The United States cannot do it alone. (Haig's testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 9 January 1981) Under these circumstances, countries which have established strategic relationships in the course of fighting Soviet hegemonism should treat each other as equals and partners in reality as well as in name. In other words, the homogeneity of the overall strategic situation should be based on sound bilateral relations and the point of departure in the handling of bilateral relations should be to strengthen rather than weaken this homogeneity. If bilateral relations are impaired, strategic relationships which are linked with them are bound to be adversely affected. This has been borne out by the history of international relations. Here, let us cite Sino-U.S. bilateral relations as an example to illustrate their significance to the overall strategic situation.

Sino-U.S. relations were established in accordance with the principles laid down in the Shanghai communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. On the whole, relations between the two countries have developed fairly rapidly and satisfactorily in the past few years. However, we cannot say that there have not been any difficulties and obstacles. The major obstacle lies in the question of Taiwan. The United States recognizes that there is only one China, that Taiwan is a part of Chinese territory and that the Government of the PRC is China's only legitimate government. However, the "Taiwan Relations Act" passed by the U.S. Congress seriously violates these principles. This act treats Taiwan as an "independent political entity" rather than a part of Chinese territory in complete disregard of China's sovereignty over Taiwan. It brazenly stipulates that the United States should continue to supply arms to Taiwan so that the local authorities of that island can resist China's central government. Should the United States continue arms sales to Taiwan or change the unofficial nature of its relations with Taiwan, the Chinese people cannot but come to the conclusion that the United States is trying to continue to control Taiwan, interfere with China's internal affairs and thwart the Chinese people's efforts to achieve reunification with Taiwan by peaceful means. It must be pointed out that China will never renounce its sovereignty and will not tolerate any country's interfering with its internal affairs. Those who think that China has no alternative but to sacrifice its own sovereignty now that it has established strategic relations with the United States obviously do not fully understand China's solemn stand on this issue. The Taiwan question not only concerns Sino-U.S. bilateral relations, it is actually related to the overall strategic situation. "Today, some are cherishing the illusion that they can turn the clock back and restore official relations with Taiwan. This idea is not only wrong, it is dangerous." (Vance: "U.S. Foreign Policy Toward the Pacific Countries") Should Sino-U.S. bilateral relations slip back because of this, "a strategic relationship of overwhelming importance" is bound to be impaired. (Under Secretary of State John Holdridge addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the policy toward China) Sino-U.S. relations are an important link of the joint antihegemonist cause in the Asian and Pacific region; they are also an important component of the global antihegemonist strategy. Whether they grow or regress will not only have serious repercussions on the local situation but will also affect the whole antihegemonist cause. This is self-evident.

Third is the question of uniting with the Third World to fight against hegemonism. The Soviet Union takes the United States as its main contender and Europe as the strategic point of its contention. However, for some time to come, it will take the crucial areas in the Third World as the main areas in which to expand its strength. The Third World is the victim that has to bear the brunt of the expansionist activities of Soviet hegemonism. The Third World is vast, is the most populous and has the richest natural resources in the world. It is indispensable to the existence and development of the industrially developed countries. The Third World has a fine tradition of opposing hegemonism and colonialism. It plays a decisive role in the antihegemonist strategy at present and will do so in the future. The Third World countries are now facing the heavy and important tasks of defending their independence and sovereignty, developing their national economies, solving their social problems and strengthening their internal stability. For historical reasons, they are in sharp contrast to the Western countries in many ways. A mistake in the Western countries' policies will give the Soviet Union, which has been flaunting the flag of "a natural ally," a chance to sneak in. The consequences will be serious. On the other hand, the Third World countries maintain close economic relations with the Western countries. Proper handling of these relations will mitigate the contradictions, strengthen cooperation and cement the ties between them and at the same time will give the Soviet Union little or no chance to sneak in. Therefore, in handling its relations with the Third World, the West should adopt a very prudent policy, establish relations of real equality with the Third World countries, respect their interests and national wishes, help them solve their difficulties at home and abroad,

sympathathize with and support their demand for establishing a new international economic order, and pay sufficiently close attention to the economic problems of the Third World and other problems regarding multilateral assistance and North-South dialogue. The Third World is now focusing its attention on the stand of the United States on Israeli expansionism and South African racism. If the United States continues to take an unjust stand, it can hardly improve its relations with many of the Third World countries. This will have a bad influence on the overall situation.

Fourth is the question of defending the unity of the Asian and Pacific region against hegemony. As a regional organization in the Third World, ASEAN is playing an ever more important role in stabilizing the region's situation and promoting international cooperation. It has won general support from other countries for its unwavering opposition to Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. This makes possible the emergence of an opposition to hegemony in the Asian and Pacific region that is stronger than in any other region of the Third World. China highly esteems and vigorously defends this situation. For some time, however, Vietnam has gone all out to spread rumors, saying that China is the "greatest threat" to Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries. By so doing, it tries to cover up its aggression against Kampuchea and sow dissension between ASEAN and China. In the international sphere, some people propose a compromise between ASEAN and Vietnam and recognition of Vietnam's hegemonic position in Indochina, in order to gain Vietnam's "concession" to use Indochina as a buffer zone for "containing China" and to pull Vietnam out of the Soviet Union's embrace. This proposal is detrimental to the strategy of uniting to fight hegemony and is incompatible with the current situation.

China does not seek to establish any sphere of influence in any region. It will never seek hegemony and never be a superpower. This is determined by China's social system and foreign policy. With regard to its stand on Indochina, China, as always, opposes aggression and hegemonism, supports all patriotic forces in Kampuchea and demands that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, renounce its aggression against and occupation of its neighboring countries, respect the independence and sovereignty of its neighbors and allow the Kampuchean people to solve their own problems without outside interference. China acts in this way for the purpose of upholding justice and protecting the Kampuchean people's national interests and by proceeding from the overall global situation of opposing Soviet hegemonism.

Due to the different interests and positions of various countries, it is not possible to express a united strategy against hegemonism in a specific form and by united action. However, it is necessary and possible for these countries to proceed from their common strategic interests, to strengthen consultation about their policies on the basis of equality and to work together and supplement one another.

#### CONTINUED SOVIET PRESSURE ON POLAND REPORTED

OW280409 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun (XINHUA)--Following the CPSU Central Committee's letter of interference to the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee, the Soviet propaganda apparatus has continued to create public opinion to exaggerate the "seriousness" of the Polish situation and pressure the PZPR leadership by supporting the opposition factions within the PZPR.

In a 22 June dispatch, IZVESTIYA described today's Poland as "a grounded ship," saying that "instead of going to rescue the ship from danger, the crewmen have been engaged in endless squabbles." To prove the "danger" that Poland is confronting, Moscow has intensified its propaganda on the West's interference in Poland's internal affairs.

In an article published by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 21 June, Kulikov, the Soviet defense minister and commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact nations, denounced "imperialism" for "shamelessly interfering in the internal affairs of People's Poland and providing material and moral support for Poland's counterrevolutionary forces in an attempt to separate Poland from the socialist community." He also threatened that the Soviet Union "will never allow anybody to harm its legitimate interests and encroach upon its security and that of its allies."

Soviet papers have continued to flagrantly interfere in the PZPR's internal affairs. While sidestepping the positive changes that have taken place in the PZPR after its 11th plenary session and remaining silent over the election of Kania, Jaruzelski and other PZPR leaders as representatives to the Ninth PZPR Congress, Soviet papers have extensively collected and propagated statements criticizing the PZPR leadership. Reporting the election activities preceding the PZPR congress, TASS said on 22 June that "the internal situation within the Workers Party has been particularly disturbing recently," and that "there is now no problem more important than taking offensive actions against any expressions of antisocialist activities."

Quoting a Polish worker, KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on 20 June denounced the "separatist forces" within the PZPR for "openly spreading opportunist viewpoints." Claiming that "the crisis of Poland has not been a local one for a long time," it demanded that the Polish people "recall the Soviet-Polish fraternal friendship in shoulder to shoulder struggle.

GANSU DANCE ENSEMBLE CONCLUDES DPRK VISIT

OW021236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--The Gansu song and dance ensemble of China left here this morning, bringing with it the friendly sentiments of the Korean people and artists for the Chinese people and artists. The ensemble will make a brief performance tour of Sinuiju before going home.

During the past month, the Gansu song and dance ensemble, with the collaboration of Korean comrades, gave 17 performances of the dance drama "Along the Silk Road" and three scenes or fragments of the dance drama to the rousing welcome of the Korean audience in Pyongyang, Chongjin, Hamhung, Wonsan and other places.

President Kim Il-song watched scenes of the drama. He praised the excellent performance and the drama. The visit of the ensemble, he said, was a great encouragement to the Korean people and would contribute to the strengthening of friendship between the Korean and Chinese people.

The Gansu ensemble paid homage to the statue of the late Premier Zhou Enlai in the Hungnam fertilizer complex and gave a special performance for the workers. The ensemble also performed scenes from the dance drama "Along the Silk Road" and some music items for workers of the Korea-China friendship cooperative farm at Taekam.

FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION MARKS MONGOLIAN ANNIVERSARY

OW081658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a film reception here today to mark the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution. Among the guests were L. Chuluunbaatar, Mongolian ambassador to China, his wife and other officials of the embassy. Present were Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Zhang Canming, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

A Chinese color feature film was shown at the reception.

FANG YI MEETS JAPANESE PATENT DELEGATION

OW031558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi today told a delegation from the Japan Patent Association that China is prepared to establish a patent system. A delegation led by the association's chairman Shoji Matsui, arrived here July 1 at the invitation of the State Scientific and Technological Commission and the China Council for the Promotion of Foreign Trade.

At the meeting in the Great Hall of the People, Matsui briefed Fang Yi on the Japanese patent law, which has undergone several revisions since its establishment in 1885. Matsui said the advantages of the patent law are the promotion of research and development and the protection of foreign investors and their technology.

Fang Yi said China would draw on the experience of other countries including Japan in writing its patent law, and will work out its problems as it is applied.

The delegation also discussed trade marks and licences.

NI ZHIFU MEETS JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATION

OW031214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, had talks here today with a delegation from the Japanese National Metal Workers' Trade Union, led by the union's vice-chairman, Chujin Nakazato.

The union has had close links with China's trade unions for a long time. Most of the visiting group's members are veteran workers and technicians in welding and bearing manufacture. They will have technical exchanges with their Chinese colleagues in Beijing and other places.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS VISITING JAPANESE CULTURAL GROUP

OW081850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of Chinese Communist Party, met here today with the leading members of a Japanese tea ceremony cultural exchanges delegation.

The more than 40-member delegation from the Japanese "Wurashenke" school of tea ceremony which is led by its head Soshitsu Sen has come to China for promoting cultural exchanges between the two friendship cities of Kyoto and Xi'an. The tea ceremony, which has a history of more than 400 years, is a popular activity in Japan for encouraging peaceful and friendly contacts through the drinking of tea.

Sen has visited China many times. During today's meeting, he served Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian tea according to the Japanese tea ceremony customs. "We hold that mutual understanding between peoples is most important. The tea ceremony has played great roles in promoting people's mutual understanding and peace," Sen said.

The vice-chairman said, "Both China and Japan have long histories of culture and each has its own features. It is useful to promote cultural exchanges between the two countries through tea ceremonies." He said that he hoped the two peoples of China and Japan would forge friendship from generation to generation.

The Japanese guests arrived in Beijing yesterday. They will leave for Xi'an to hold a tea ceremony.

JAPANESE ECONOMIST ON PRC'S ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

OW062011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1906 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Japanese economist and professor of Hitotsubashi University, Shigeru Ishikawa, told a forum here on Sino-Japanese economic ties and trade that prospects for China's economic development are good, though there are difficulties to be overcome in a period of readjustment. The progress China has made in its economic construction is impressive enough, the professor added.

He took exception to the appraisal of China's economic situation by developed countries' standards. China, he said, compares quite favorably with other developing countries in economic development. 350 million people were added to the already huge population in the past 30 years or more; and it is indeed remarkable for China to be able to feed them all, he noted. China has built up a composite industrial base.

For all its deficiencies, there is no other developing country which has made such headway economically as China did. He said he is optimistic about China's future.

He went on to say that one needs to make a scientific analysis of China's current difficulties and their causes. A review of the Chinese economy shows that the average growth rate is not low, while the industrial growth rate is quite high. Per capita income has been rising steadily. The weaknesses lie in agriculture and food production. The farming population exceeds 80 percent of the total and the low productivity of agriculture proves to be a great handicap to China's economic progress.

The low level of China's economic development over a long period, he explained, is due to the priority given to investment in heavy industry, unsatisfactory planning, the effects of the "ultra-left" ideology, low investment returns and economic mismanagement.

The forum was sponsored by the mass-circulation paper, ASAHI SHIMBUN, with the help of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade, the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations and the Japan Committee for Economic Development.

Sun Shangqing, vice-director of the Institute of Economics of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, attended the forum.

#### BRIEFS

**JAPANESE JOINT VENTURE**--The Fujian-Hitachi TV set company, Fujian's first joint venture, began production on 8 June. The company has 3 production lines and will produce 200,000 14- and 20-inch color TV sets and 180,000 12-inch black and white TV sets per year. They will mainly be sold in the PRC in the first 3 years; over 50 percent of them will be exported after 3 years. A ribbon-cutting ceremony on the morning of 8 June was attended by Vice Governors Xu Ya, Wang Yan and Zhang Yi; a 22-member delegation of Japan's Hitachi Company headed by Yoshida, chairman of the board of the Japanese Hitachi Company; and 14 technicians which the Hitachi Company assigned to the Fujian-Hitachi joint company. Representatives of central departments concerned, all members of the board of the joint company and neatly uniformed workers were also present. Vice Governor Zhang Yi delivered a congratulatory message on behalf of the Fujian Provincial People's Government. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 8 Jun 81 OW]

**LIAONING DELEGATION TO DPRK**--Invited by the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Liaoning provincial young workers delegation led by (Du Tie), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, left Shenyang on 16 June for the DPRK for a friendship visit. Leaders of the provincial CCP Committee, People's Congress and government, including (Chen Yiguang), Zhang Qingtai and Zhang Zhiyuan, bade farewell to the delegation. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jun 81 SK]

**JILIN DELEGATION TO DPRK**--At the invitation of the DPRK Chagang provincial administrative committee, the seven-member Jilin provincial education observation group headed by Luo Yuejia, vice governor of the province, and with (Wang Hongxi), vice chairman of the provincial trade union council, as its deputy head left Changchun 25 June for Chagang Province in the DPRK. The group will concentrate on observing spare-time education for industry and agriculture and children's education. They were seen off at the Changchun railroad station by (Li Zhenjiang), vice governor of the province, and responsible comrades from departments concerned. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Jun 81 SK]

HAN NIANLONG ARRIVES FOR UN KAMPUCHEA CONFERENCE

OW090254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] United Nations, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, acting minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China, arrived in New York this evening. He is leading a Chinese Government delegation to attend the international conference on Kampuchea which will open at the UN headquarters on July 13.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP VISITS BEIJING

Xi Zhongxun Addresses Banquet

OW031726 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress gave a banquet for an Australian parliamentary delegation led by Liberal Party Senator David John Hamer at the Great Hall of the People this evening. Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, presided.

Speaking of the friendship between China and Australia, Xi Zhongxun said friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries have been satisfactory in every field since the establishment of diplomatic relations. He hoped for strengthening of the friendship in the future.

He said "both China and Australia are in the Asia-Pacific region, and both are concerned with the peace and security of this region. [quotation mark as received] "Confronting the turbulent international situation, all peace-loving countries should coordinate in stopping hegemonist aggression and expansion," the vice chairman said.

Hamer said though Australia and China are separated they share many common views. Both countries hope people will live in peace and security, he said.

He said he hoped for growth of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, trade, cultural, scientific and technological fields.

William Lawrence Morrison, MP of the Labor Party, also toasted at the banquet. He said he was very happy to visit China on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party. He paid tribute to the party for its contributions to the Chinese people in the past 60 years.

H. A. Dunn, Australian ambassador to China, was present. Also present were Wu Xinyu and Ismail Amat, members of the NPC Standing Committee.

The Australian parliamentarians arrived yesterday at the invitation of the NPC Standing Committee.

Xi Attends Envoy's Reception

OW041538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA)--Australian Ambassador to China H. A. Dunn gave a reception here today in honour of the visiting Australian parliamentary delegation led by Liberal Party Senator David John Hamer. Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Peoples Congress, attended the reception.

The delegation will leave tomorrow for a visit to China's ancient city Xi'an.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON LEADERS' VISITS TO ASIA

HK081405 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 81 p 6

[Commentator's article: "Strengthen Friendly Cooperation, Safeguard World Peace"]

[Text] Following Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh in early June, Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua visited India, Sri Lanka and Maldives in late June and early July. This brought to a temporary halt the PRC leaders' visits to South Asian countries. During these visits, the leaders of China and the South Asian countries held friendly discussions about bilateral relations and international issues of common interest. They sincerely and frankly exchanged their opinions in order to develop friendship between China and the South Asian countries. They made joint efforts to strengthen Asian and world peace.

Chinese leaders' visits to the South Asian countries are in return for visits to China by leaders of some South Asian states in recent years and are also required by the pressing need for exchanges of views between China and these countries on the present international situation and for enhancing China's cooperation on international affairs with these South Asian states. The South Asian states are China's close neighbours, belonging to the Third World. Like China, these countries experienced aggression and suppression by the imperialists and colonialists in the past and share today the desire to safeguard national independence, build up the country and shake off the underdeveloped state of the economy. These countries need an international environment of peace and tranquillity for national construction. However, the situation in the South Asian region has been increasingly tumultuous because of the superpower rivalry for world hegemony. In order to carry out its strategy of southward thrust, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and threatened the Persian Gulf on the one hand, and on the other hand, supported the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and looked covetously at Southeast Asia. It attempted to control the strategic passageways from the Gulf of Suez to the Strait of Malacca in order to get South Asian countries under a pincer attack from the East and the West. Confronted with the serious situation caused by the Soviet threat, the South Asian countries have to strengthen their unity and cooperation and other countries in Asia also have to consult among themselves more and unite more closely to cope with the common peril. Chinese leaders' visits to South Asian countries show that China and the South Asian countries share many similar views in this respect. This has obviously great significance to unity among Asian countries for safeguarding peace and security in Asia.

There has been a long traditional friendship between China and the South Asian countries. As early as 1,000 to 2,000 years ago, our forefathers began to exchange friendly visits. They also had extensive exchanges and cooperation in political, cultural and commercial fields. After China and the South Asian countries won independence, we established diplomatic relations, advocated the five principles of peaceful coexistence and successfully developed friendly relations. Facts have proved that there are no basic clashes of interests between them. Some pending problems, the Sino-Indian border issue for instance, are left over by history. We believe that the Sino-Indian border question could be settled in a fair and reasonable way provided the two governments are sincere in holding negotiations and are imbued with mutual understanding and accommodation, all in a forward-looking spirit. Good signs have been shown by the friendly hospitality accorded to Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua during his recent visit to India and his cordial talks with the Indian leaders.

As a socialist country, China pursues a peaceful foreign policy and persists in developing state relations with various countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. It opposes hegemony and will never seek hegemony. To safeguard peace in Asia and the world, it will strengthen friendly cooperation with all countries, first of all with Asian countries. This has been fully reflected in the visits made by Chinese Government leaders to countries in South Asia and other parts of the continent and the positive results that have been achieved.

CHANGING AFGHAN SITUATION, REBEL ACTIONS EXAMINED

OW081155 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] A year and a half has passed since the Soviet Union invaded and occupied Afghanistan. Great changes have taken place on the Afghan battlefields during this period. In Afghanistan a situation has emerged in which the entire people are participating in a war of resistance against the aggressors. Afghan guerrillas are actively mounting attacks against the enemy in 23 provinces of Afghanistan. The unpopular Karmal regime is beset with numerous difficulties. The Soviet aggressors have paid a great price and have shouldered a heavy burden. The situation on the battlefields of Afghanistan is changing in favor of the Afghan guerrillas and people.

In the past year and a half, the Afghan people have tested their strength against the Soviet aggressors by resisting them and their fighting will has increased as they continue to score victory after victory on the battlefield. The Afghan people are waging a just war to resist foreign aggression and save their nation. Therefore, both guerrillas and ordinary citizens in urban and rural areas are vigorously resisting Soviet aggression. At present, Afghan guerrillas are active in 23 of Afghanistan's 29 provinces launching frequent attacks against the enemy. Afghan guerrillas have killed or wounded more than 10,000 Soviet aggressor troops, or more than 10 percent of the entire Soviet aggressor force, and have captured large quantities of weapons and equipment.

Taking advantage of Afghanistan's geography, the guerrillas have been employing such tactics as setting up ambushes on both sides of roads and highways to attack convoys of Soviet aggressor troops, destroying roads and highways and wiping out the enemy whenever possible. The four main highways leading to Kabul have been frequently disrupted by the guerrillas. As far as the aggressors are concerned, neither a single province nor highway in Afghanistan is safe for them.

In the past year and a half, the Afghan people's war of resistance has grown in size. In Kabul and other cities the masses have held demonstrations and strikes, boycotted classes and closed down shops to protest against Soviet occupation. Recently, however, the masses have not held large-scale demonstrations to avoid unnecessary sacrifices under the bloody suppression of the enemy, but they have resorted to other forms of protest.

Many soldiers of the Karmal regime have rebelled and have joined the guerrillas to turn their guns on the common enemy of the Afghan nation. The number of government troops, which the government has been trying to maintain by offering high salaries, is dwindling. The once 100,000-strong armed forces now numbers only 30,000. The Karmal regime, which the Soviet Union supports, has lost the support of the people and is in the process of disintegration because of internal strife. Desertion has become common among government officials.

The war has destroyed Afghanistan's economy. Only half of the country's 1980 agricultural production plan was fulfilled. As a result, the whole country is in a state of semi-starvation. The regime is facing serious problems of material shortages, inflation and financial bankruptcy. Its official foreign exchange reserves have been depleted. It relies entirely on Soviet support and aid for its daily existence.

In the past year and a half, the world has strongly condemned the Soviet aggressors and has demanded their withdrawal from Afghanistan. The Soviet Union, for the first time, is isolated internationally. Pounded by the heroic resistance of the Afghan people, the Soviet plans of aggression have gone bankrupt one after another. However, in order to realize its plan of permanently occupying Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has carried out new military plans since the beginning of this year. Nevertheless, no matter what the Soviet aggressors do, the facts of the past year and a half show that they can never conquer the Afghan people, that the people of Afghanistan are capable of resisting Soviet aggression under difficult conditions and that if the people of Afghanistan persist in a protracted war, they will certainly win final victory.

PLA'S YANG DEZHI MEETS FRENCH COUNTERPART

NC081216 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Paris, 8 Jul (AFP)--Chinese Army Chief of Staff General Yang Dezhi began an official visit to France today with a reception at the National Military Academy given by his French counterpart General Jeannou Lacaze.

General Yang arrived in Paris yesterday from Brussels. His visit is the first to Western Europe by a chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) which has a strength of 500,000 men, backed up by 1.3 million reservists.

On his arrival at the academy, General Yang inspected a guard of honour from the three forces and a unit of Republican Guards. At a brief press conference, he said that the aim of his visit was to "get to know better the armies and people of France". He added that the Chinese Army was being updated and his mission would give him a clearer picture of the most modern equipment.

After the reception, General Yang drove to the Arc de Triomphe where he laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of the 1914-18 World War and signed the visitors' book.

Before lunch General Yang had a 90-minute meeting with General Lacaze, whom he was to see again later this week after visiting a fighter pilot training centre at the air base at Tours, some 220 kms (140 miles) south of Paris, and the cavalry school at Saumur, in the same area.

A source close to the French General Staff said that today's meeting with General Lacaze centred on French defence policy and the operation of its armed forces. This afternoon, the Chinese military leader was to tour the operational centre of the French Strategic Air Corps at Taverny, just outside the capital. Sources said the general would be briefed mainly on French air defences.

Tomorrow General Yang is to meet Defence Minister Charles Hernu. At the end of his visit he leaves for London.

WANG BINGNAN MEETS DUTCH FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW081654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, met with a delegation from the Dutch-Chinese Friendship Association led by its President Maartem van der Linde here tonight. After the meeting Wang Bingnan gave a dinner in their honor.

In recent years the Dutch-Chinese Friendship Association has done a great deal of useful work in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the Dutch and the Chinese peoples. The Dutch visitors arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. They are scheduled to tour Shanghai, Kunming and Guangzhou.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST YOUTH DELEGATION MEETS LEADERS

CYL First Secretary's Dinner

OW031654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, today met with a delegation from the Youth Federation of the Italian Socialist Party headed by Enrico Boselli, secretary general of the federation. He then gave a dinner in their honour.

Han expressed warm welcome to the Italian guests and wished further development of the friendly relations between the two youth organizations.

Enrico Boselli said the current visit to China of the Italian Youth Federation would certainly contribute to the friendly cooperation between the two organizations.

The Italian guests arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Central Committee of Chinese Communist Youth League. They will soon leave for a visit to Nanjing, Wuxi, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

#### Meeting With Song Renqiong

OW061526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA)--Song Renqiong, a member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, today met with a delegation from the Youth Federation of the Italian Socialist Party headed by Enrico Boselli, secretary general of the federation and a member of the Central Committee of the Italian Socialist Party.

Song Renqiong praised the Italian Socialist Party and the Youth Federation for their contributions in the establishment of friendly relations between China and Italy. Discussing China's present-day political and economic situation, he said that with steady growth of the national economy, China's economic exchange and technical cooperation with other countries will expand continuously on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Boselli said that the delegation's visit coincides with the 60th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party. He said the visit would help strengthen friendship between the two countries. Present at the meeting were Han Ying and Liu Weiming, first secretary and secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

#### ITALIAN BANKERS ARRIVE TO OPEN BEIJING BRANCH

#### Meeting With Yao Yilin

OW071754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin told a group of Italian bankers here tonight that the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has been well received among the Chinese people. The vice-premier said that from now on the leadership and the people will further concentrate their efforts on economic development.

N. Nesi, chairman of the board of the National Bank of Labor and leader of the delegation, said he and his colleagues have followed developments in China with interest. "China's economic readjustment does not indicate a change in her policy. It is a wise move," he said.

The largest commercial bank in Italy, the National Bank of Labor established business links with the Bank of China in 1954. The delegation is in China to inaugurate the bank's Beijing representative office.

#### Celebration in Great Hall

OW081704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--The opening of the Beijing representative office of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (BNL), an Italian bank, was celebrated at a reception at the Great Hall of the People here this evening hosted by Nerio Nesi, chairman of the bank's board of directors, and Francesco Bignardi, managing director and chief general manager of the bank.

Among the 500 guests were Chang Yanqing and Wang Weicai, vice-presidents of the Bank of China; Shang Ming, vice-president of the People's Bank of China, and Xie Ming, vice-minister of finance.

Nesi and Chang Yanqing proposed toasts to the development of mutual understanding and business cooperation between the banks of Italy and China. Also present were Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China, and Carlo Perotti, representative at the bank's Beijing office.

PORUGAL'S EANES RECEIVES PRC AMITY GROUP

OW030836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Lisbon, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes received a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries headed by its President Wang Bingnan and had a friendly talk with them at the presidential residence this afternoon. Chinese Ambassador to the Republic of Portugal Yang Qiliang was also present.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on June 25 for a visit at the invitation of the Lisbon Municipal Council and the Portugal-China Democratic Friendship Association. During their stay here, the Chinese visitors were received by President of the Assembly of the Republic Leonardo Ribeiro de Almieda, and high officials. They met with party leaders and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

Wang Bingnan and his party are due to leave for home tomorrow.

VICE PREMIER YANG JINGREN MEETS WITH SWEDISH GUEST

OW080732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yang Jingren met with Christer Leopold, former chairman of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Federation, and Mrs Leopold. During the meeting, Yang Jingren briefed on China's national policy and the life and construction of Chinese minority people. Xie Pangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, was present.

Mr Leopold recently made his third visit to Tibet. The Leopolds will shortly visit the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

BRIEFS

FRENCH EXHIBITION IN SHANGHAI--Shanghai, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--A French exhibition on technical innovations of equipment for improving productivity and quality in factories opened here today at the Shanghai exhibition hall. The 10-day exhibition displays technical innovations in machine building, electrical engineering, metallurgy, instruments and meters, electronics and light industries. A total of 52 enterprises and factories are participating in the exhibition. Shanghai Vice-Mayor Pei Xianbai opened the exhibition this morning in a ribbon-cutting ceremony attended by more than 300 people. Claude Chayet, French ambassador to China, and Sun Gengduo, director of the Shanghai branch of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade spoke at the opening, both hoping the cooperation between the two countries would continue to develop. Attending the ceremony were Wang Wenlin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Guy Carron de la Carriere, director of the French Center of Foreign Trade. During the 10 days, technical personnel of the two countries will have technical exchanges and conduct trade negotiations. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 18 Jun 81 OW]

ROMANIAN PAPER GREETS CCP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW021538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--The Romanian paper SCINTEIA in an article by its editorial department today marking the 60th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of China CCP, praises the militant friendship forged by the parties and peoples of Romania and China in protracted revolutionary struggles.

Entitled "An Outstanding Event in the Life of the Chinese Communists and Friendly Chinese People," the article says that over the past 60 years since the founding of the CCP, "the Chinese people have scored historical victories and traversed a glorious course. This is inseparable from the name of the CCP and its extensive revolutionary activities. The CCP, as a faithful representative of the basic interests and aspiration of the people, has valiantly organized and led the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, mobilized and firmly guided them in the struggle against foreign occupationists and the rule of the exploiting classes, and for national and social liberation and socialist revolution."

After its founding, it says, the CCP waged a struggle against domestic and foreign reactionaries and for national and social liberation, and attained the splendid victory of the birth of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949. It notes: "The victory of the Chinese people's revolution has dealt a fresh heavy blow to the position of imperialism in the world, greatly contributing to the change in the world balance of force favorable to socialism, bringing about tremendous influence on the development of the struggle against colonialism in Asia and the whole world and making an outstanding contribution to the growth and consolidation of all forces opposing imperialism and struggling for freedom, peace and social progress."

It pointed out: "The Chinese people who have won liberation and become the masters of their own destiny have, under the CCP leadership headed by the late Chairman Mao Zedong and the late premier Zhou Enlai and other prominent figures, given full scope to their creativeness in clearing away the ravaged lot left over by imperialist rule and in building a new life of socialism."

"Today," the article goes on to say, "the People's Republic of China represents an image of a powerful and prosperous country with a population of one billion. It has enormous economic potentialities and is firmly advancing along the road of modernization and all-round development. Meanwhile, it is also playing an extremely important role in the struggle for peace and progress and in the pursuit of the ideal of establishing freedom, sovereignty and independence of the people of all countries."

On the militant friendship between the two parties and peoples of Romania and China, it says: "The entire membership of the Communist Party and people of Romania highly evaluate the solid relations of warm friendship and all-round cooperation with the CCP and the Chinese people. It is known to all that these relations are deep-rooted in the past revolutionary struggles of the two peoples." "The traditional relations of friendship between Romania and China have been given a firmer foundation as the peoples of the two country are engaged in their cause of building socialism under new conditions," it added.

In conclusion, the article sincerely wishes the Chinese communists and the entire Chinese people new great successes in socialist construction, and in their country's flourishing undertaking.

PRC OFFICIALS ATTEND BURUNDI ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW011334 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 1 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--Sylvere Gahungu, ambassador to China of the Republic of Burundi, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the National Day of Burundi.

Chinese Public Health Minister Qian Xinzong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, and leading members of other departments concerned were present at the reception to extend warm congratulations to Gahungu.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS RWANDAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW021228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met with a women's delegation from Rwanda at the Great Hall of the People here today.

The delegation is led by Mme. Habimana Nyirasafali Gaudence, director of the office for the population of the country and member of the Central Committee of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

In a cordial conversation, Chen Muhua, also in charge of China's family planning, exchanged experience with Gaudence in this field of work.

Present at the meeting was Guo Liwen, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation:

Rwandan Ambassador to China Sylvestre Kamali and Mme. Kamali were also present.

CHEN MUHUA MEETS TANZANIAN WOMEN'S DELEGATION

OW090730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Chen Muhua met here today with a Tanzanian women's delegation led by Madam Gertrude Mongella, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM).

Vice-Premier Chen paid tribute to the profound friendship between the people and women of the two countries which has been cemented over the years. She also briefed the Tanzanian guests on the achievements of the Chinese Communist Party and government in elevating the social status of women and safeguarding the rights and interests of women and children.

The Tanzanian women's delegation got back to Beijing after visiting Jinan, capital of Shandong Province, and Shanghai.

Guo Liwen, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, was present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

FILM WEEK IN SUDAN--Khartoum, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--The Chinese film week beginning June 9 closed here yesterday. Films projected during the film week included feature films "Xiao Hua" (Little Flower), "Tachi and Her Fathers" and "Reconnaissance Across the Yangtse." Documentary films introducing China's scenic spots and panda were also shown. More than 3,000 people saw the films. Sudanese Minister of State for Culture and Information Muhammad 'Uthman abu saw attended the opening ceremony of the film week. "Reconnaissance Across the Yangtse" was recommended by the audience as the best film among those shown.

[Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 14 Jun 81 OW]

BO YIBO TALKS WITH MEXICAN JOURNALIST GROUP

OW071618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here today with a delegation from the Club of the Front-Page News of Mexico.

The five-member delegation led by Jose Carlos Roble, vice-chairman of the club and head of information for the Mexican paper THE SUN, will discuss with Chinese departments on China's economy, foreign affairs, national defense, culture, education and religious policy.

At the meeting, the vice-premier answered questions on China's economic situation, the policy for its development and external foreign policy. Present was An Gang, deputy editor in chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

The delegation arrived here July 4 and was honored at a banquet given by An Gang the same evening.

TAN ZHENLIN MEETS BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

OW080736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here today with a parliamentary delegation from the Foreign Relations Commission of the House of Representatives of Brazil led by President Flavio Marcilio of the commission.

Present on the occasion were Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; Wu Maosun, advisor to the institute; and Mr Aloisio Napoleao, Brazilian ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on July 5 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

MACHINE COMPANY WINS LARGE SOUTH AMERICAN CONTRACTS

HK301452 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 81 p 2

[Report by Zhu Qi [2612 1142] and Zhang Yueliang [1728 6460 5328]: "Machinery Export Promotion Group From Guangdong Obtains Contracts From South America Worth More Than \$20 Million"]

[Text] Improving its methods of operation, the machinery and equipment import and export branch company of Guangdong Province has sent a small group to Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Venezuela in South America. In less than 100 days from December of last year to March of this year, the group obtained contracts worth more than \$20 million.

The South American countries concerned are developing economically and have a relatively large demand for machinery products. In 1979, the total import and export value of machine tools and spare parts for Chile reached \$800 million and for Argentina, \$1 billion. Our products account for a relatively small proportion in the total import and export value of these countries. There is still much room for development. These are all developing countries and the machines they require are mostly those for general use. We have an abundant supply of such machinery. Many of our products are suited for the market. We can also offer our products at relatively low prices, so in this respect they are highly competitive.

For the above reasons, Guangdong has been able to do a relatively large volume of business in a relatively short period of time by sending its representatives there.

AFP: OFFICIAL CONFIRMS HUANG HUA'S ILLNESS

OW090606 Hong Kong AFP in English 0546 GMT 9 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jul (AFP)--An official spokesman today confirmed that Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua had fallen ill and been replaced as head of China's delegation at the Cambodia conference opening shortly in New York. The spokesman gave no details of 70-year-old Mr Huang's illness and refused to say whether he was in hospital. Mr Huang had already spent a few days in hospital in May [for] treatment of a urinary infection.

HU YAOBANG ANSWERS LETTER ON OVERSEAS CHINESE WORK

OW081948 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0220 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--Comrade Hu Yaobang recently commented on a letter he received from returned Overseas Chinese Lin Qingyun [2651 7230 0061] who urged that the principle of "giving equal treatment without political discrimination" be implemented concerning returned Overseas Chinese. Hu Yaobang pointed out in his comments: With harmful leftist influence remaining strong and sectarian bias deep-rooted in the field of personnel management, this situation cannot easily be reversed without incisive public opinion and mass supervision. We should pay attention to educating the cadres by relying on the strength of the masses.

Lin Qingyun, a cadre of the staff office of the Guangzhou Municipal Economic Commission, is an Overseas Chinese who returned to the country in 1951. Greatly inspired by recent newspaper reports that Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian and other central leading persons had met in Zhongnanhai with representatives attending the Overseas Chinese affairs forum, Lin Qingyun wrote a letter to Hu Yaobang on 15 June. The letter expressed full confidence in the restoration of order from chaos in various fields and in the step by step implementation of the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs with the downfall of the "gang of four." The letter also put forth a three-point proposal:

1. Since leading cadres in Overseas Chinese affairs departments at all levels (especially the cadres handling Overseas Chinese affairs) are generally very old, immediate steps must be taken to select a number of young, outstanding returned Overseas Chinese cadres to succeed them. However, there is a big obstacle in solving this problem because some leading persons and organizations are prejudiced against returned Overseas Chinese and adhere to the old practice of ranking persons according to their seniority.
2. In the past the work relating to Overseas Chinese affairs laid stress on doing things for upper-strata returned Overseas Chinese and for returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents in separate neighborhoods and rural areas. Although that is quite alright, very little attention has been given to the large number of returned Overseas Chinese who are doing ordinary work in various posts. This group is in fact the backbone of returned Overseas Chinese and taking good care of them is important in further mobilizing their initiative for advancing the "four modernizations" and for uniting the Overseas Chinese abroad on a broader basis.
3. Over the past 2 years, the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs has been implemented with emphasis on rehabilitating those returned Overseas Chinese implicated in wrong cases and false charges. This was done to speedily eliminate the disastrous effects caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." It was a correct step and tremendous achievements have been made in this area. Sustained efforts should be made to carry on with this unfinished work. However, the key to implementing the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs lies in the correct implementation of the important principle of "giving equal treatment without political discrimination" set forth by the party Central Committee for returned Overseas Chinese.

The party Central Committee has reiterated this principle time and again since the third plenary session and has implemented it step by step in actual work. However, because the influence of the erroneous leftist thinking lingered over a long period of time, especially in Guangdong, the influence of the six sinister articles concerning "overseas connections" concocted and pushed by Lin Biao's diehards remains widespread. Leading persons of some units and personnel departments today are still prejudiced toward employing, promoting and admitting returned Overseas Chinese into the party. For example, returned Overseas Chinese are often excluded from important positions even though their qualifications are equal to others. Moreover, in some important departments such as key personnel departments, returned Overseas Chinese who have "overseas connections" will, as a rule and under all circumstances, find themselves in an impasse. Some departments, such as Overseas Chinese affairs, foreign, economic and foreign trade departments where returned Overseas Chinese can truly put their talent to work, are restricted by leftist thinking, and returned Overseas Chinese cadres are resigned to their unhappy fate. Unequal political treatment is something that most grievously distresses returned Overseas Chinese because the broad masses of Overseas Chinese suffer enough political discrimination while abroad; when they return to their own motherland, the first thing they look for is equal political treatment and warmth. Many returned Overseas Chinese had fled the country in the past because they resented the political attacks and persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." To earnestly implement the principle of "giving equal treatment without political discrimination" is an important matter that will set the minds of Overseas Chinese at ease, prevent the outflow of talented people from the country and inspire patriotism and the love of native places among the many Overseas Chinese. Party organizations at all levels should pay attention to this matter.

Upon receiving this letter, Comrade Hu Yaobang on 18 June wrote his comments stressing the correctness of Comrade Lin Qingyun's opinion and, at the same time, asking the Overseas Chinese affairs office under the State Council to consult with the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee about issuing another document for implementing the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs.

#### Letter Writer's Reaction

HK090648 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] On the morning of 8 July, Comrade Lin Qingyun, a returned Overseas Chinese cadre in the Guangzhou Municipal Economic Commission, spoke with great emotion to a reporter of how he had recently written a letter to Comrade Hu Yaobang. The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has reported Comrade Hu Yaobang's comment on Comrade Lin Qingyun's letter, and RENMIN RIBAO of 8 July carried the text of the letter on page 3. Comrade Lin Qingyun is now head of the comprehensive group of the General Office of the Guangzhou Municipal Economic Commission. His letter was posted to Beijing by ordinary registered mail on 15 June. He had never imagined that 3 days later Comrade Hu Yaobang would read his letter and issue a comment on it.

Comrade Lin Qingyun said: The situation and suggestions I wrote of in my letter were not just the views of myself alone. They are the common feelings I have encountered among many returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese. For instance, Comrade Huang Pukang, late vice chairman of the provincial Overseas Chinese federation, mentioned several times to me the problem of old cadres in Overseas Chinese affairs dying off before young ones were ready to take their place. The old man was very worried that this problem would seriously affect Overseas Chinese affairs work.

Comrade Lin Qingyun said: Comrade Hu Yaobang's comment on my letter expresses the Central Committee's earnest concern for the returned Overseas Chinese and the dependents of Overseas Chinese. It has given me tremendous enlightenment and encouragement.

WAN LI, YANG JINGREN AT RAILWAY SECURITY MEETING

OW082118 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--The Ministries of Public Security and Railways held a joint discussion meeting in late June to discuss problems concerning railway security. The meeting decided to adopt firm measures to improve railway security and order and to strike at the criminals who seriously jeopardize railway security.

Vice Premiers of the State Council Wan Li and Yang Jingren attended the meeting. Speaking at the meeting, Wan Li pointed out: The present situation of railway security and order is a very bad one which is incompatible with the present political and economic situation and does not meet the requirements of economic readjustment. Leading cadres, first of all those at the ministry and the provincial level, should sharpen their understanding of this problem, unify their thinking and adopt resolute measures to satisfactorily solve the railway security problem.

The discussion meeting proposed that all the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and governments must consider it a task of utmost importance to improve railway security and order, exercise unified leadership, make unified arrangements and conduct overall administration. Active criminals seriously jeopardizing railway security should be resolutely dealt with. The internal gangsters hidden within the railway organs and along the railway lines and the robber and hooligan groups must be ferreted out. All railway bureaus must analyze the security condition of their subunits, formulate plans and make earnest efforts to consolidate them by stages and in groups. If a leading body is plagued by too many problems, consolidate that leading body first. At the same time, more preventive measures for local and railway security should be adopted.

Participating in this discussion meeting were responsible cadres of the public security bureaus of Guangdong, Hunan, Hubei, Henan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan, Guizhou and Heilongjiang Provinces and Nei Monggol Autonomous Region; the Guangzhou, Wuhan, Zhengzhou, Xian, Lanzhou, Hohhot, Qiqihar, Harbin, Beijing and Chengdu railway bureaus; and the Changsha, Hengyang, Huaihua and Guiyang railway subbureaus.

CCP SECRETARIAT MAKES DECISION ON LAND PROTECTION

OW030820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has decided to protect China's millions of square kilometers of land, initiate environmental control in the cities and control pollution. "We must take into account the protection of China's nearly 10 million square kilometers of land, in addition to environmental control in the cities and control of waste water, gas and slag," the Secretariat said. The decision was made after hearing a report from the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

The Secretariat also said, "It is imperative to put the protection of man's living environment on the agenda. All-round arrangements must be made to protect the environment, including the expansion of forest-covered areas, prevention of desert encroachment and the control of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers and the development of their resources."

Natural and social scientists should cooperate in environmental protection research, the Secretariat said.

LI WEIHAN HONGQI ARTICLE ON CCP ANNIVERSARY

OW061201 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1403 GMT 3 Jul 81

[HONGQI No 13 article by Li Weihan, adviser to the United Front Work Department of the CCPCC: "Integration and Unity of the Universal Truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's Concrete Practice Should Be Upheld"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Sixty years have elapsed since the founding of the CCP. In the long river of the history of mankind 60 years are but a brief moment, a twinkling of an eye. But, a great leap forward has taken place in the history of our country in these 60 years! Over the past 60 years, under the leadership of the CCP, the Chinese people carried out a magnificent and immensely arduous struggle and won great victories in the new democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction. China has changed from a semicolonial and semifeastal country into a great socialist one by internally eliminating the system of man exploiting and enslaving man and externally altering its role as the aggressed and humiliated to one that stands up prodigiously among the nations in the world. Such an earth-shaking change in China, a country that accounts for one-fourth of the world's population, is bound to have a great historical significance in the world.

The 60-year history of the party, as we review it comprehensively, is a history of the successful integration and unity of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice after experiencing difficulties and setbacks. This is a pillar of development of the history of our party and of modern China. The success and failure, advance and retreat, development and stagnation of the Chinese revolution and construction in the past 60 years all revolved around this pillar. There were only three key historical changes in this process: namely, 1) from the "May 4th" movement to the founding of the party; 2) the Zunyi meeting in 1935 and the Yanan period; and 3) the period since the third plenary session in 1978.

#### I. The Chinese Revolution Takes on a New Appearance Following the Discovery of Marxism-Leninism

The CCP was a product of Marxism-Leninism combining with the Chinese workers' movement and was born with the help of the Communist International led by Lenin. The "May 4th" movement laid the groundwork for the founding of the CCP ideologically and by providing the cadres, but the important thing was that Marxism-Leninism, the universally applicable truth, had been discovered. Some of the young comrades today fail to grasp well the significance of this event and look upon it as something very common. It was in fact an unprecedented major event in China and a big turning point in Chinese history. Looking at modern history we can see that since the opium war, wave upon wave of progressive personalities in the disaster-ridden Chinese nation shed blood and made sacrifices in search of the truth to save the country and the people, with countless people losing their lives. Hong Xiuquan, Yan Fu, Kang Youwei and Sun Yat-sen were representative of those personages, born before the birth of the CCP, who looked to the West. But, even the great revolutionary forerunner Mr Sun Yat-sen failed to find a genuine way out for the country and the nation. Although the 1911 revolution he led brought an end to the feudal imperial system that had lasted over 2,000 years, it failed to free the Chinese people from tragic misery. It was only during the period of the "May 4th" movement, brought about by the salvos of the October Revolution in Russia, that the Chinese people discovered Marxism-Leninism, the only weapon that could save China. This was true as far as I myself was concerned. Having been raised in a poor family, I was in my youth filled with an intense patriotic passion in my search for a way to save the country and the people. However, it was only after the "May 4th" movement and after joining a work-study program in France that I moved from patriotism to Marxism-Leninism.

China took on a new appearance with the coming into being of a Marxist-Leninist political party, the CCP. A tremendous change took place among the Chinese people ideologically and as far as livelihood was concerned. After its founding, the party immediately led the working class and the masses in an anti-imperialist and antifeudalist struggle, developing very rapidly into a nucleus force unknown to the Chinese people before.

After encountering repeated defeats and failing to find a way out, Mr Sun Yat-sen came across the October Revolution in Russia and the CCP. He then turned to advocating "looking upon Russia as a teacher," "alliance with Soviet Russia, alliance with the CCP and assistance to peasants and workers," and with the help of the Soviet representatives and our party, he gave a new interpretation to the three principles of the people, reorganized the Kuomintang and founded the Whampoa Military Academy. The first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP took place, thus launching the great revolution of 1924-27. The working class entered the political arena as a leading force. The peasant movement, which had spread like a violent storm, formed a solid foundation for the national revolution. The victorious northern expedition overthrew a number of northern warlords. China's appearance underwent tremendous changes in a few short years! However, on "12 April" 1927, the KMT reactionaries, Chiang Kai-shek and others who represented the big landlords and big bourgeoisie openly betrayed the revolution.

Many people of the national bourgeoisie chimed in with the Chiang Kai-shek camp of reaction and large numbers of Communist Party members and revolutionary people were massacred. Our party was subdued in a pool of blood. At this crucial moment it reshuffled the central leadership and established a five-member Standing Committee of the Political Bureau under the Central Committee, empowering it to act on behalf of the Political Bureau. It convened the famous "7 August" conference in which capitulationism represented by Chen Duxiu was defeated and the general principle of carrying out the agrarian revolution and stepping up armed resistance against the Kuomintang reactionaries was adopted. It launched the Nanchang uprising and the autumn harvest uprising and started the 10-year "agrarian revolutionary war" [1927-37]. Especially noteworthy is the fact that after leading the autumn harvest uprising, Comrade Mao Zedong went to the Jinggang Mountains where he established the first rural revolutionary base--the hope of the Chinese revolution. In the course of subsequent practice Comrade Mao Zedong formulated, step by step, a series of policies on party building, army building, government establishments and land reform as well as policies on running the country and giving the people peace and security. He also developed the strategy and tactics for the peasant revolutionary war. With these policies and experiences which gradually spread to other revolutionary bases, our party with Comrade Mao Zedong as its representative successfully opened up the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and finally seize political power of the country.

During the 10-year agrarian revolutionary war the CCP established more than 10 Red revolutionary bases from northern Shaanxi to Hainan Island and the Red Army grew to a force numbering 300,000 men. All this shows that Marxism-Leninism, once grasped by the Chinese people and the revolutionary party representing them, can demonstrate its unparalleled power.

Nevertheless, prior to the Zunyi conference in 1935 our party was still in its infancy and, immature as it was, still did not quite understand how to integrate Marxism-Leninism with practice in the Chinese revolution. Thus, in the later years of the 1924-27 great revolution, it committed mistakes of capitulationism represented by Chen Duxiu, by handing the leadership of the revolution back to the bourgeoisie and willingly serving the bourgeoisie as their errand boy. It especially failed to understand the need to seize army leadership, did not dare to lead the peasants in carrying out the agrarian revolution and did not understand the need and was not ready to wage armed struggle when it was forced by the bourgeoisie to split from them. Therefore we were caught unprepared by Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Jingwei and were so weak and incompetent that the two pointed their butcher's knives at us as they betrayed the revolution one after another and effected the "Nanjing-Hankou coalition." The once dynamic great revolution thus promptly ended in failure.

At this crucial moment the "7 August" 1927 conference defeated the capitulationism represented by Chen Duxiu and saved our party, but it also left the door wide open for left mistakes. After this, our party was jolted by left-deviationist mistakes three times, especially by extremely serious ones committed by the left line represented by Wang Ming--a line which dominated the party for 4 years and did most serious damage to it.

Proclaiming themselves "genuine Bolsheviks," Wang Ming and his followers donned a Marxist-Leninist cloak, took on for themselves the authority of the Communist International, and made use of the weakness of the empiricists in the party to oppose the correct principles represented by Comrade Mao Zedong, which stood for integration of Marxism-Leninism with practice in the Chinese revolution, and to oppose the correct line, principles and policies on taking the path of using the countryside to encircle the cities in the Chinese revolution. They droveled that "Marxism does not come from the gullies" and smeared Comrade Mao Zedong as having "peasant ideas," pursuing "parochial empiricism" and following the "peasant line."

They expelled Comrade Mao Zedong from the party and army leadership in the central soviet district, leaving him only the post of soviet chairman which was later made a figurehead post. As a result of Wang Ming's leftist adventurism, this led to the ruin of the excellent revolutionary situation which was then developing with marked success. Consequently our party organizations in the white areas were almost totally wiped out and 90 percent of the Red Army's strength was lost.

During the Long March, Wang Ming and his followers practiced flightism [the advocacy of running away from the battlefield or from difficulties in revolutionary struggle]. This exposed the party and the Red Army to the danger of extinction. All this proves that without integrating Marxism-Leninism with practice of the Chinese revolution and without Mao Zedong Thought, the Chinese revolution cannot be victorious and will ultimately meet defeat even if victories are won.

## II. With Firm Strides We Are Crossing the Summit

The Zunyi meeting held in 1935 settled accounts with Wang Ming's left-deviationist adventurist mistakes in military affairs, reorganized the party's leadership and reaffirmed Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership of the whole party. At the life-and-death crucial moment, it saved the party, the Red Army and the revolution. This was also the first meeting of our party to solve major problems in the Chinese revolution by maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands. Only after the Zunyi meeting did our party, under the leadership of the party Central Committee with Mao Zedong as its head, truly achieve a complete unity of understanding about integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, lead the Chinese revolution toward victory step by step, and at the same time, enrich the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism with original contributions. This was the most important turning point in the history of our party. It signified that our party has passed the stage of infancy and entered the stage of maturity. The poem "Loushan Pass" written by Comrade Mao Zedong in February of 1935 reads: Idle boast the strong pass is a wall of iron, with firm strides we are crossing its summit. This is the best description for this historical turning point. When we read this poem, in close connection with our party history, we fully realize that these three words "crossing its summit" are as heavy as a ton.

Why do we say that it was only from the time of the Zunyi meeting to the Yanan period that our party achieved a complete unity of understanding about integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution? First of all, it is because "our understanding of the objective world involves a process. In the beginning we lack an understanding of the objective world, we do not completely understand it, and it is only repeated practice that leads to achievements and victories, tumbles and setbacks, and it is only through the comparison of successes and failures that it is possible to gradually develop complete or relatively complete understanding." (Mao Zedong: "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee")

Around the time of the Zunyi meeting, our party had already accumulated rich experience and learned lessons from its successes and failures in the first and second revolutionary civil wars. From practice, many cadres had, step by step, seen through the erroneous leadership exercised by Wang Ming and his ilk and realized Comrade Mao Zedong's correctness. Only then was it possible to bring about this great historical turn at the Zunyi meeting. I personally did not attend the Zunyi meeting.

However, I expressed my determination to support the meeting, as soon as I heard a report on it. This was because practice had educated me. Even after the Third Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee had already brought an end for Li Lisan's adventurism Wang Ming and others insisted on convening an emergency meeting (?of the Central Committee), and refused to accept the work assignments given them by the central authorities. I disagreed with them and therefore favored action to struggle against them. Later, (Mifu), deputy director of the Eastern Department of the Communist International came to China. He said that Wang Ming and others were correct and issued an instruction to convene the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee. Because of my confidence in the Communist International, I then turned around to support them. During the fifth campaign against "encirclement and annihilation" in 1933, the CCP Central Bureau decided to expand the Red Army by 30,000 people during Red May. I was assigned to shoulder the responsibility. They said that only by expanding the army by 30,000 people would it be possible to smash the "encirclement and annihilation." In this regard, it issued a military order. Due to the efforts of the party organizations in various fields and localities and the enthusiasm of emancipated peasants to vie with each other in joining the army, the result was that the army was expanded by more than 50,000 people. However, not long after that the fifth campaign against "encirclement and annihilation" failed and I was instructed to go to Jiangxi and Guangdong to relay a plan on the Long March so that people there could make early preparations. Why was that necessary? Once, I overheard a conversation between two principal responsible comrades saying that "Shanghai is finished" (meaning that organizations in Shanghai were a total loss). The history of our work in Shanghai was fairly long and there was a fairly solid foundation for such work. Shanghai was not "finished" during the "12 April" incident. It was not "finished" under the influence of putschism. It was not "finished" under the influence of the Li Lisan line. Nevertheless, it was "finished" under the influence of the "international line." What is the reason for all this?

I knew nothing about the situation on the frontline or the work in the white area. Therefore, I was surprised and shocked. Also, according to the plan on the Long March a base area was supposed to be set up in the Hongjiang area in western Hunan. But, after the Long March began, people only cared about running for their lives and were unable to hold their ground. The Long March was on the verge of a fiasco. What was the reason for all this?

It was because of the education I received from these harsh facts that I completely supported the Zunyi meeting and Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership. At the same time, it was because of its experience and the lessons in successes and failures that our party was able to earnestly sum up such experience and lessons in the Yanan period. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "On the eve and in the course of the war of resistance against Japan, I wrote a number of essays such as 'Problems of Strategy in China's Revolutionary War,' 'On Protracted War,' 'On New Democracy' and 'Introducing the Communists,' and I drafted a number of documents of policy and tactics for the Central Committee. All of them sum up revolutionary experience. These essays and documents could only be written at that time and not before because until then we had not been through storm and stress and we could not compare our two victories and two defeats, and therefore we were not adequately experienced and could not fully understand the laws governing the Chinese revolution." ["Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee"] This entirely conformed with facts and reflected his dialectical-materialist attitude.

Next, it was because after the Zunyi meeting, Comrade Mao Zedong had written a large number of articles, mainly criticizing Wang Ming's left deviationist dogmatism and at the same time also criticizing empiricism. In Yanan, he also correctly led the study on the rectification campaign from 1942 to 1945 and educated the cadres in the party to achieve a complete unity of understanding about Marxism-Leninism and the practice of the Chinese revolution. During the rectification campaign, he led cadres, particularly the high-ranking cadres, to study Marxist-Leninist theories as well as the historical documents of the party such as "Before the Sixth National CCP Congress" and "Since the Sixth National CCP Congress"; to sum up experience and lessons; to carry out discussions among themselves; to conduct self-criticism; and to engage in investigations and study.

When the rectification campaign began in Yanan, things such as the big-character posters appeared in individual schools. However, Comrade Mao Zedong did not adopt such methods at that time. He adopted democratic methods like a gentle breeze and a mild rain, the method of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" and the method adhering to the formula "unity-criticism-unity." (Kang Sheng's trial of cadres by extorting confessions and believing such confessions and his "rescue movement" were something else. They are not included in the rectification campaign.) The Yanan rectification campaign initiated and led by the party Central Committee with Comrade Mao Zedong as its head was a general education movement on Marxism-Leninism. That was a movement of self-education among Communist Party members. Such a movement was also being popularized in base areas behind the enemy line. Through the study of Marxism-Leninism, the discussion of the party history in a serious and realistic manner, and the profound summation of one's experience and lessons, this movement helped the broad masses of party members to emancipate themselves from the ideological yoke of subjectivism and dogmatism, further grasp the orientation in integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and bring about new unity in the whole party on a new foundation. At that time, it educated not only the middle-aged generation (the older generation today) but also the younger generation (the middle-aged generation today). After the study on the rectification campaign, the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee was held on the eve of the Seventh National CCP Congress, and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in History" was adopted at the session. This meritorious service laid a solid ideological and political foundation for turning the Seventh National CCP Congress into a united and victorious congress. After that, a victory was won in the war of resistance against Japan and within a short period of over 3 years a victory was won in the war of liberation. The great People's Republic of China was finally founded.

The Yanan period is a period for the maturation and development of Mao Zedong Thought. The party constitution unanimously adopted by the Seventh National CCP Congress stipulated: "The CCP takes Mao Zedong Thought--a thought that integrates Marxist-Leninist theories with the practice of the Chinese revolution--as its guide to action in all its work; and combats all doctrinaire or empiricist deviations."

As far as I myself am concerned, the Yanan period, including the period of the Yanan rectification campaign, was one in which I made a fundamental change in my world outlook under the teaching of Mao Zedong Thought. In the past, I was fettered by empiricism ideologically over a protracted period. After I had participated in the revolution, I had always worked enthusiastically, followed the leadership, observed discipline and refused to assert my independence. I also had some arguments of a principled nature with Chen Duxiu and Li Lisan, but in the end, I still obeyed them organizationally. Organizationally, this showed my merit, however, ideologically, I failed to play a conscious dynamic role and lacked the ability to ponder and solve problems independently. Therefore, when the leadership of the party Central Committee was correct, I made fairly remarkable achievements in my work; when the leadership of the party Central Committee was erroneous, my mistakes were also quite conspicuous.

After Wang Ming and the others came to power during the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee in 1931, I and a number of other comrades were dismissed from our positions. I thought to myself: Why did we commit mistakes despite our long years of work experience and why were Wang Ming and the others regarded as correct despite the fact that they had no experience? I had only one answer for this: because they had a "theory." Therefore, I strongly requested to be sent to Moscow for study. After I arrived in Moscow, I requested to be admitted into a long-term class so I would be able to study more theory. In fact, I acquired little theoretical knowledge when I was in Moscow. Instead, I was influenced by dogmatism. I was ordered to return to China in 1932. I arrived in Ruijin in April 1933, just in time for the so-called struggle against the Luo Ming line. I was ordered to take part in the so-called struggle against "Luo Ming's line in Jiangxi." The Luo Ming line was headed by Deng (Xiaoping), Mao (Zetan) and Xie (Weijun), and the struggle against it was launched by the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee. I exerted myself in this struggle and committed a serious mistake.

After the Zunyi meeting, I was able to gradually realize that the struggle was actually aimed at hurting Comrade Mao Zedong's prestige among the masses and local organizations. When Dimitrov lectured on the cadre question at the seventh congress of the Comintern in 1935, he advocated independent thinking and responsibility. He said: "Those who cannot express their creativity and say 'I will do what you tell me to do' are not Bolsheviks." ("Selected Works of Dimitrov", p 165) This was a great enlightenment to me. Nevertheless, I was still unable to understand what was meant by independent thinking and creativity. Not until the period of the Yanan rectification led by Comrade Mao Zedong did I understand that it meant mastering the principle of the integration of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution and using this principle to reanalyze oneself, put strict demands on oneself, transform our study and work attitudes characterized by the separation of theory from practice and form a study and work attitude of seeking truth from facts. This marked a forward leap in my ideology and a change in my world outlook. Thereafter, while I paid attention to studying theory, especially philosophy, in doing my work I also paid attention to studying the methods of study and investigation taught by Comrade Mao Zedong and to analyzing the contradictions in things and their trends of development. This benefitted me a great deal. I can never forget that the Yanan rectification played the role of a school in emancipating my mind and that Comrade Mao Zedong was the teacher who emancipated my mind.

During the Yanan period and particularly after the rectification and the great production movement, a series of fine revolutionary traditions and spirit was formed in our party. Take, for example, the spirit of integrating theory with practice and of seeking truth from facts; the spirit of forming close ties with the masses and of serving the people wholeheartedly; the spirit of practicing criticism and self-criticism, upholding truth and correcting mistakes; the spirit of arduous struggle and self-reliance; the spirit of not differentiating between what is low and what is noble in revolutionary work and of treating revolutionary comrades as equals and as close as hands and feet; the spirit of uniting and of consciously observing discipline; and so on. These manifestations of the Yanan spirit are our priceless heritage and beacons that shine forever. Under no circumstances must they be abandoned.

During the Yanan period, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong, our party achieved the integration and unification of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution. The primary achievement scored by the party was the solution of the questions of theory and policy for a new democracy. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "These questions--what should be done with the democratic revolution of that time and how should the party's general line and various specific policies be formulated--were completely solved during that period, particularly after the rectification." (speech at the enlarged central working conference) Prior to this, Chen Duxiu's fundamental belief during the first revolutionary civil war period was in an old democracy because he believed that the Chinese revolution was a bourgeois democratic revolution, that "under normal circumstances the victory of the national revolution is naturally the victory of the bourgeoisie," that the working class was "more childish" than the bourgeoisie, that "in the national revolution...the working class is not an independent revolutionary force," that the working class can only assist the party in power, (see Chen Duxiu's "The Chinese National Revolution and the Various Social Classes"), and that proletarian socialist revolution should be launched after capitalism had developed. Only after committing many left-deviationist mistakes did Chen Duxiu hurry to transcend the democratic revolution and blur the demarcation line between democratic revolution and socialist revolution. After applying Marxist-Leninist theory to proletarian leadership in democratic revolutions and after making a thorough analysis of Chinese society, Comrade Mao Zedong put forward a comprehensive theory and a set of correct principles and policies for the new democratic revolution, thus blazing a new trail for a Chinese-style democratic revolution.

The united front and armed struggle are two strategic questions in the new democratic theory and policy. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "(1) The proletariat either establishes a revolutionary national united front with the bourgeoisie, or is forced to break it up; and (2) armed struggle is the principal form of the struggle--these are the two basic features in a Chinese bourgeois-democratic revolution." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol. II, pp 557-568)

The armed struggle he mentioned here was in essence the peasants' civil war period. The objective cause for the failure of the revolution of 1927 was the abnormal strength of the counterrevolutionary forces and the subjective cause for its failure was that our party was still not good at handling these two big questions. The party's sixth congress held in 1928 affirmed that the task for China's democratic revolution had not been completed yet. It put forward the 10 great programs for the democratic revolution and correctly solved a series of important questions for the Chinese revolution. The party's sixth congress made important contributions in the history of the party, but it not only failed to correct the two principal mistakes that began after the "7 August" meeting but continued to implement them. The two mistakes were: (1) We failed to distinguish between the national bourgeoisie and the big comprador bourgeoisie and believed that in China's bourgeois-democratic revolution, only by opposing China's national bourgeoisie could this revolution be carried out to the end, because the national bourgeoisie was one of the most dangerous enemies obstructing the victory for the revolution; (2) We upheld the theory of making urban areas the center and believed that the party's task was "to win over the masses and prepare to launch an armed uprising." (See "Resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of China") All our left-deviationist mistakes thereafter also repeated these two strategic principal mistakes. In particular, the third left-deviationist mistake represented by Wang Ming developed to the extreme. Wang and the others regarded the third force, who resented the rule of Chiang Kai-shek and demanded resistance to Japan for national salvation following the "September 18th incident," as the "most dangerous enemy;" regarded the Fujian People's Government, which was established by our 19th Route Army, as the "center where the reformist counterrevolutionaries of all those in power were assembled;" (Bo Gu's "What Has the CCP Done and What Will It Do To Realize the National Revolutionary War of Arming the Masses?") not only gave no aid to the Fujian People's Government but transferred to the west the main force of the Red Army which was active on the eastern front and was actually playing a role of assisting the 19th Route Army. Moreover, they called on the peasants and workers and the troops in Fujian to oppose the Fujian People's Government in order to "hasten its bankruptcy." This was one of the important reasons for the failure of the fifth antiencirclement and suppression campaign.

Working in the white areas, "in particular white areas" in the cities, Comrade Liu Shaoqi developed a set of very good strategies and tactics such as correctly handling relations between overt and covert activities and between legal and illegal activities, the mass struggle strategy and agitation and propaganda work. However, as the aforementioned two errors of strategic nature were not avoided, our work in the "white areas" underwent no fundamental change throughout the second revolutionary war period ending in December 1935 when the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee held at Wayaobao decided to establish the national united front for the war of resistance against Japan.

After the Wayaobao meeting, the Xian incident was resolved in a peaceful way, the cooperation between Kuomintang and the Communist Party for the second time was realized and the war of resistance against Japan started. It was during the Yanan period that our party correctly solved these two vital problems in a comprehensive way under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Zedong. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: In a country like China under imperialism's political oppression, there are two categories of bourgeoisie, i.e., the national bourgeoisie and the comprador bourgeoisie with the latter being the target of the revolution. The national bourgeoisie is a class with a dual character. Throughout the historical anti-imperialist and antifeudal period, we had to win over and unite with the national bourgeoisie, following a policy of both struggle and unity toward it. After accomplishing the anti-imperialism and antifeudalism task, we had to also do our best to maintain our alliance with it. Later, Comrade Mao Zedong also said: Although some elements of the national bourgeoisie went along with the counterrevolution during the period from 1927 to 1931, we must not believe that because of this we should not have tried to politically win it over and economically protect it during that period and that our excessively leftist policy toward the national bourgeoisie during that period had not been an adventurist policy. On the contrary, our policy during that period should have been protecting it and winning it over so that we could have concentrated our strength to oppose the principal enemy. ["Selected Works of Mao Zedong, vol IV, p 1232]

During the agrarian revolutionary war Comrade Mao Zedong paved the way to the Jinggang Mountains. After arriving in Yanan, by integrating theory with practice he thoroughly solved the questions of armed struggle and of encircling the cities from the countryside and finally seizing the cities. He pointed out: "In China was is the main form of struggle and the army is the main form of organization." "Basically, the task of the Communist Party here is not to go through a long period of legal struggle before launching insurrection and war, and not to seize the big cities first and then occupy the countryside, but the reverse." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol II, pp 507 and 508) [page numbers as received] "Without armed struggle neither the proletariat, nor the people, nor the Communist Party would have any standing at all in China and it would be impossible for the revolution to triumph." (Ibid, p 573) "The Communist Party must not be impetuous and adventurist in its propaganda and organizational work in the urban and rural areas which have been occupied by the enemy and dominated by the forces of reaction and darkness for a long time, but it must have well-selected cadres working underground and must accumulate strength and bide its time there." (Ibid, p 599)

During the war of liberation our party further improved its various new democratic policies. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "All comrades in the party should understand that the enemy is now completely isolated. But his isolation is not tantamount to our victory. If we make mistakes in policy, we shall still be unable to win victory." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol IV, p 1229) "Only when all the policies and tactics of the party are on the correct path will it be possible for the Chinese revolution to win victory." (Ibid, p 1241) When we read Volume IV of the "Selected Works of Mao Zedong," we can see how the party Central Committee led by Comrade Mao Zedong kept the various policies for the new democratic revolution on the correct path, thus ensuring the victory of the revolution.

### III. Carry Forward the Yanan Spirit and Take China's Own Road in Building Socialism

The integration and unity of Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice cannot be achieved at one stroke, nor can it be accomplished once and for all. As we integrated or united Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution, won the victory of the democratic revolution by blazing our own path for the democratic revolution and our own path for the socialist revolution and completed the shift from new democracy to socialism, a new great task appeared before the party and the people--that is, how to integrate and unite Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice in building socialism in order to blaze China's own path in building socialism. Comrade Mao Zedong raised this question in 1957. He said: "With barely 7 years of economic construction behind us, we still lack experience and need to accumulate it. Nor did we have any experience in revolution when we first started and it was only after we had taken a number of tumbles and acquired experience that we won a nationwide victory. What we must now demand of ourselves is to gain experience in economic construction in a shorter period of time than it took us to gain experience in revolution and not to pay as high a price for it. We will have to pay a price but we hope it will not be as high as that paid during the period of revolution." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol V, p 401) at the enlarged work conference of the party Central Committee in January 1962 he once again raised this question before the whole party.

It should be pointed out that it is even greater and more arduous to integrate and unite Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice and to blaze China's own path in building socialism than in making revolution. This is not only because China is a big country in the East with a large population, 80 percent of which are peasants, which is backward economically and culturally and which has its own characteristics and difficulties in building socialism, but it is also because the history of building socialism in the world is still short and there still is a lack of ripe experience in this regard. In this respect, it is therefore all the more necessary for us to draw on the experiences and lessons we acquired, in terms of successes and failures in the course of revolution; to be cautious and conscientious, to guard against arrogance and rashness and to persistently strive to better integrate and unite Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice.

It was at this time after making one tremendous achievement after another in the new democratic and socialist revolutions, that our party became arrogant. With the prestige of the party leader reaching a peak, a personality cult and personal arbitrary decisions markedly developed. Thus we gradually deviated from the basic principle of integrating and uniting Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice which our party had established after overcoming innumerable hardships and paying a price in blood, and we even ran counter to the principle. Moreover, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques took advantage of the situation to carry out sabotage activities. As a result, we not only were unable to shorten the period of time and reduce the price we had to pay as Comrade Mao Zedong had hoped, but on the contrary, we paid a higher price.

After smashing the "gang of four" and especially as a result of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party resolutely corrected the erroneous "two whatever's" policy, highly appraised the discussions on the question of the criterion for truth, fully affirmed the necessity to grasp comprehensively and accurately the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought and restored the principle of integrating and uniting Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice--a fundamental principle of Mao Zedong Thought. This marked another great juncture in the history of our party. Guided by the spirit of the third plenary session and under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the whole party, after summing up experience, embarked on an all-round and systematic effort to set to rights things which had been thrown into disorder and step by step carried out readjustment and restructuring in the political, economic and cultural fields in order to find a way for socialist modernization suited to our country's conditions. The ideological, political and organizational lines formulated by the party Central Committee since the third plenum are all correct. Comrades in the party and people of all nationalities in the country have gradually extricated themselves from the mental fetters of the personality cult and from the ossified ideology and have raised their political awareness to a considerable extent. Our party's political maturity, its understanding of scientific socialism and its ideological emancipation, vigor and vitality all have surpassed those in any period since the founding of the People's Republic. It may be said without exaggeration that this is another major ideological emancipation for our party and our people since the "May 4th" movement and the Yanan rectification movement. It has also been a major ideological emancipation for myself.

Of course, this does not mean that there are no more difficulties ahead of us and that we have an adequate understanding of socialist modernization. This is certainly not so. In fact, we are facing numerous difficulties and our understanding is far from being adequate. Social practice is developing ceaselessly and accordingly our understanding should be developed and deepened continuously. To find out and sum up the objective law of China's socialist modernization, we have to make still greater and harder efforts. This requires us to continue to persist in integrating and uniting Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice, to uphold the four basic principles, to emancipate our minds and to make conscientious and painstaking efforts to sum up experience. Ours is a great civilized country with a long history and the abundance of positive and negative experience which our party gained during the past 60 years is rare in the world. As long as we carry forward the spirit of the Yanan rectification movement and make continued efforts to sum up experience and draw lessons conscientiously, profoundly and in an all-round way, all positive experience and negative lessons are bound to become our treasured assets and a reliable guarantee for smooth progress in our socialist modernization.

To continue to carry forward the Yanan revolutionary traditions and the spirit of the Yanan rectification movement, we should in all seriousness carry out correct and not distorted criticism and self-criticism and always remain modest and prudent. Comrade Mao Zedong taught us that criticism and self-criticism are one of our party's three major styles of work and a fundamental method for self-education among the people. Moreover, Comrade Mao Zedong, penetratingly summing up historical experience, pointed out: "There have been several occasions in the history of our party when great conceit manifested itself and we suffered in consequence." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol II, p 901)

This also applies to the situation in Comrade Mao Zedong's later years. We are very glad that now the new party Central Committee has not only put into practice the correct line, principles and policies, but has also revived the style of criticism and self-criticism destroyed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" during Comrade Mao Zedong's later years. It has thus set a good example for us. We should take the party Central Committee as our example, popularize and carry out correct criticism and self-criticism throughout the party, especially in the party leading organs at various levels, and continue to eradicate the protracted influence of left deviationist ideas as well as the influence of bourgeois ideas, feudalist ideas and small-production practices. We should also resist the corrosion by reactionary and decadent ideas of one kind or another that are found in society. This is a guarantee for the true implementation of the various principles and policies of our party, the continuation and development of its correct theory and line and the maintenance of our veteran comrades' integrity at their advanced age.

To accomplish the great yet arduous cause of socialist modernization, it is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the socialist alliance of workers, peasants and intellectuals throughout the country and to develop and strengthen the united front of all socialist workers and patriots. Although our party has 39 million members, they are still a minority in the country's population. Thus we must rely on the broad masses of nonparty personnel to do a lot of work in the country's various undertakings. As early as 40 years ago, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Affairs of state are the public affairs of the whole nation and not the private affairs of a single party or group. Hence communists have the duty to cooperate democratically with nonparty people and have no right to exclude them and to monopolize everything. The Communist Party is a political party which works in the interest of the nation and the people and which has absolutely no private ends to pursue. It should be supervised by the people and must never go against their will. Its members should be among the people and with them and must not set themselves above them." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," vol III, p 767) Comrade Mao Zedong also pointed out: "The Communist Party sincerely and honestly wishes to set the affairs of state to rights. But we still have many failings....We shall get rid of such failings by strengthening education within the party and by cooperating democratically with nonparty people. It is only by subjecting our failings to such a crossfire, both from within and from without, that we can remedy them and really set the affairs of state to rights." (Ibid, p 769) We communists, old, middle-aged and young, should act seriously according to these teachings of Comrade Mao Zedong.

Engels put it well: "It is quicker for a great class, like a great nation, to learn from the consequences of its own mistakes than from anything else." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol XXII, p 325) we still have to much exploring, and experimenting and hard work to do for a long time to come in order to find China's own way of socialist modernization suited to its conditions and to build our country into a powerful socialist state with a modern economy and a high degree of democracy and civilization. However, as long as we uphold the principle of integrating and uniting Marxism-Leninism with China's concrete practice, are good at summing up experiences, study and solve problems, engage in criticism and self-criticism, remain modest and prudent and work with a will to make the country strong, our goal will unquestionably be attained and our party will certainly become greater and more glorious and correct. Then, undoubtedly, socialist China will become prosperous.

ANHUI'S GU ZHUOXIN ADDRESSES INDUSTRY MEETING

OW081450 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on industry and communications was held in Hefei in late June.

The conference called on all industrial and communications enterprises in various localities to vigorously institute various systems of economic responsibility as peasants have instituted the system of responsibility in production.

In accordance with the principles and policies of the central authorities, the conference laid down 10 specific policies and regulations.

In his summing-up speech at the conference, Comrade Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the provincial party committee, fully affirmed these policies and regulations. He held that these policies and regulations will play an important role in developing the economy vigorously and promoting the development of industrial production. He called on all localities, departments and enterprises to conscientiously implement these policies and regulations according to their actual conditions.

The 10 specific policies and regulations are:

1. Those enterprises that have been given greater decisionmaking power shall continue to retain for their own use a portion of their basic profits and the profits made over and above their targets in this regard.
2. In the province, those industrial and communications enterprises, large or small, which suffer losses will be held responsible for even greater losses than they have incurred. They will not be subsidized for that greater amount. When they manage to reduce their losses, they shall be allowed to keep for their own use the amount of money equivalent to that reduction.
3. Small enterprises may be selected to experiment with the system of being responsible for their own profits and losses and paying taxes instead of turning over their profits to the state.
4. Trades and companies may institute the system of being responsible for profits.
5. There will be no double taxing of products produced through the coordinated efforts of components of a company or general factory which practices independent business accounting with the approval of the provincial authority. A uniform tax will be paid by the company or general factory.
6. Enterprises may sell by themselves such industrial products as: A. new products; B. Products produced over and above the state plan; C. Products they have produced by organizing raw materials themselves; and D. products which commerce and supplies departments refuse to purchase.
7. Taxes on an enterprise's new products may be reduced or exempted for 1-2 years with the approval of the provincial authority.
8. Collectively-owned light industrial enterprises which have not been held responsible for their profits and losses may begin now to practice independent business accounting and will be held responsible for their profits and losses.
9. All enterprises should institute various systems of economic responsibility, as peasants have instituted the system of responsibility in production, in order to solve the long-standing problem of "sharing food from the same big pot."
10. Bonuses must be issued in a reasonable way. The indiscriminate issue of bonuses under all sorts of pretexts must be banned, and it is necessary to sternly deal with serious cases in this regard.

ANHUI HOLDS MEETING ON SCIENTIFIC FARMING

OW080810 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Summary] Hefei, 8 Jul (XINHUA)--The Anhui Provincial CCP Committee recently held a Standing Committee meeting and especially invited some agricultural experts to jointly discuss how to strengthen research work and popularize agricultural science and technology to meet the rural areas' requirements under the new situation and the peasants' new demands.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Anhui Province has widely implemented various forms of production responsibility systems in the rural areas. During the implementation of the production responsibility system, peasants have widely felt that although it is possible to increase production in 1-3 years by relying on hard work alone, sustained increases in production must still depend on science.

The agricultural experts attending the meeting said excitedly: The production responsibility system has aroused the peasants' "enthusiasm for science" and has ushered in a golden age for the agricultural experts. They made many constructive proposals on how to promote and popularize scientific and technological agricultural research, how to readjust teaching programs in scientific agricultural research and how to raise the scientific and technological level of leading cadres at all levels.

After hearing the experts' views, Gu Zhouxin, second secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, said: The current "enthusiasm for science" in the rural areas is a great change. Leaders at all levels must take the initiative in supporting this enthusiasm.

Gu Zhouxin proposed: The major task of scientific and technological agricultural departments at and below the county level should be the popularization and teaching of agricultural science and technology. Furthermore, a few counties may engage in some research projects, management of the county agricultural science institute and the county agricultural technology station should be unified; and the provincial agricultural institute and the provincial agricultural college must also take part in the research of applied technology.

JIANGXI CCP DEPARTMENT ARTICLE ON CADRE PROMOTION

OW082230 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Article by Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee Organization Department: "It Is Necessary To Grasp Firmly and Well the Work of Selecting and Promoting Outstanding Young and Middle-Aged Cadres"]

[Excerpts] While the whole party, the whole army and the people of the whole country are intensely studying the important documents of the sixth plenary session, our organization units have repeatedly studied Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the rally to mark the CCP's 60th founding anniversary, in light of the reality of our work. In his important speech, Comrade Hu has reiterated the significance for building well a force of revolutionary, intelligent, professional and vigorous cadres. This is an urgent fighting task facing the whole party. He once again expressed to the whole party the necessity to select and promote to the leading posts at various levels more cadres who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life.

Since the holding of the national forum on organizational work in the second half of 1979, in particular since the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party organizations at various levels of our province, in accordance with the instructions of the party Central Committee and the demands set by the provincial CCP Committee, have established a new viewpoint on personnel hiring, enlarged [word indistinct], allocated more funds, upheld the work method of the mass line and boldly selected and promoted a group of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to leading party and government jobs above the county level, thus primarily completing a namelist of candidates of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres.

At the same time, achievements have been made in making proper arrangements for the transfer of a group of veteran cadres who are old and physically weak to the second or third frontlines and in properly adjusting and changing a group of cadres who are incompetent at their jobs.

At present, an important task faced by the party committees and organization departments at various levels in the province is to vigorously study well the documents of the sixth plenary session and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech marking the party's founding anniversary, further deepen the understanding of the significance and necessity for selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, emphasize the sense of urgency, overcome the thinking of "take it easy" and other ideological hindrances, bring into play the spirit of working hard, accelerate the pace of work, and, riding the mighty east wind, of conveying and implementing the guidelines of the party's sixth plenary session, grasp still more firmly the primary task of selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres and continue to carry on the task in order to make still greater achievements.

We are determined to respond to the call of the sixth plenary session and Comrade Hu Yaobang, bring our achievements into play, take a hard look at the shortcomings and problems in our work, be resolute, surmount every difficulty, regard selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres as an important task essential for the strengthening of party development, and select and promote more cadres to leading posts at various levels who have both ability and political integrity and are in the prime of life in order to make necessary contributions to insure the success of modernization.

#### SHANDONG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CONTROL OF FIREARMS

SK080540 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] According to our sources, to safeguard public security and protect life and property, the provincial people's government recently issued a circular on checking, controlling and registering firearms and ammunition in line with the State Council's regulation on firearms control. The circular stipulates: It is strictly forbidden to illegally manufacture, privately own and carry firearms and ammunition. All units and individuals having firearms and ammunition such as pistols, rifles, submachineguns, machineguns, various guns used in shooting events and hunting activities and airguns using pellets should voluntarily register them with the local public security departments prior to 31 August. All those who are qualified, through examination, to carry, manufacture and possess firearms according to regulations should revalidate their permits. As for those who are not qualified, their firearms and ammunition should be handed over to the public security departments at or above county and municipal levels.

#### SHANGHAI FLEET STUDIES CCP RESOLUTION, HU SPEECH

OW080838 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, members of the party committee of the East Sea Fleet of the PLA Navy are studying assiduously and paragraph by paragraph the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech in the context of the history our party and army and in light of their own combat experience.

(Huang Zhongxie), first deputy political commissar of the fleet which took part in the revolution in 1932, said: The resolution fully elaborated the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of our party. This will give great impetus to the Chinese revolution and four modernizations. (Song Xianzhang), deputy political commissar of the fleet and a veteran of the Long March, and (Shen Zhendong), deputy fleet commander, said: People of our generation are brought up and educated by Mao Zedong Thought. We have an historic responsibility to uphold Mao Zedong Thought. This is a basic issue affecting the rise and fall and the success or failure of the party's cause.

TYPHOON DAMAGES GUANGDONG'S AGRICULTURE

HK090626 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] The No 6 typhoon of this year crossed the coast in Taishan County on the morning of 7 July. Because this is the time of ripening and harvesting of the rice crop in the Pearl River Delta area, the strong winds have had a great effect on the province's agricultural production. According to initial statistics from Taishan, Kaiping, Xinhui, Doumen, Zhongshan, Yangjiang, Yangchun and Gaozhou Counties in Foshan and Zhanjiang Prefectures, and from Zhuhai and Shenzhen Municipalities, some 3 million mu of early rice have not been harvested, and over 10 to over 100 jin of grain were lost per mu. In addition 110,000 mu of sugarcane were blown down or destroyed and 62,000 mu of banana trees were also blown down. The storm destroyed 950 houses, killed 5 people, capsized 2 boats, destroyed 165 small sea and river embankments and 7 bridges, and also did some damage to water conservancy projects.

After the disaster occurred, party and government leaders throughout the area strengthened leadership over antityphoon and flood rescue work and rapidly sent out rescue squads to repair communications and power lines. They also hurried to drain flooded land, crash-harvest the ripe rice and repair damaged water conservancy projects. Taishan and Kaiping Counties also sent work groups to help communes and brigades that had been hit relatively severely and lead the local people in reviving production and promoting summer reaping.

GUANGDONG URGES CRIMINALS' SURRENDER BEFORE 10 JULY

HK090132 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] A responsible person of the provincial public security department talked to a reporter yesterday about the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on handling those criminals sentenced to reform through labor and those sentenced to receive reeducation through labor who escape or commit new crimes which will come into effect beginning 10 July. All criminals sentenced to reform through labor and those sentenced to receive reeducation through labor who are still at large must firmly grasp this opportunity to immediately surrender to public security organs within the next few days before the decision comes into effect; otherwise, they will be severely punished according to the law.

The responsible person of the public security department said: Since the decision of the NPC Standing Committee was announced, it has been fervently supported by the masses. Under the influence of the might of this decision, criminals sentenced to reform through labor and those sentenced to receive reeducation through labor who were at large have voluntarily surrendered one after another in the hope of being dealt with leniently. According to incomplete statistics of public security organs at all levels in our province, in half a month after the announcement of the decision, 113 criminals sentenced to reform through labor and those sentenced to receive reeducation through labor who had escaped returned to places where reform and reeducation through labor is being conducted to be remolded. All places have the good phenomena of parents encouraging their children to surrender and wives persuading their husbands not to escape. All reformatories have seriously enforced the state law and implemented the party's policies. A certain reformatory recently reported to the provincial reformatory committee that 11 persons sentenced to receive reeducation through labor had voluntarily returned to the reformatory. With the approval of the provincial reformatory committee, it announced that they would not receive any punishment.

The responsible person of the provincial public security department told the reporter: A number of criminals sentenced to reform through labor and people sentenced to receive reeducation through labor are now still at large and have not surrendered to public security organs. We must sternly warn these people: Time waits for no one and the law allows no one to go unpunished. If they incorrectly appraise the situation, they will eat their own bitter fruit. We also hope that the dependents, parents, relatives and friends of these people will do this work well.

GUIZHOU MEETING HITS EGALITARIANISM IN INDUSTRY

HK080144 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government held a meeting from 4 to 7 July to discuss how to overcome egalitarianism in distribution and promote economic responsibility systems in industrial enterprises. This meeting was held after the principal leading comrades of the provincial government carried out investigation and study in factories and other enterprises and gained first-hand material on current industrial production and bonus distribution. The meeting held that the way to mobilize the workers' enthusiasm, promote rapid development of production and improve economic effect would be to overcome egalitarianism in distribution, put into effect distribution according to work and promote industrial responsibility systems in factories, mines and other enterprises.

The meeting held: In general there are currently four main forms of remuneration and distribution for workers being used by certain enterprises that have done relatively well in carrying out distribution according to work: 1) the piece-work wage system; 2) piece-work bonuses for collective overfulfillment of quotas; 3) regular bonuses, with points and bonuses recorded; 4) floating wages. These four methods embody relatively well the principle of distribution according to work and can solve the problem of egalitarianism in some enterprises where people are still "eating out of a big pot." These methods should be popularized.

Whichever method of distribution according to work the enterprises adopt, the core issue is to stipulate progressive and rational labor norms. This is the main basis for making a success of distribution according to work.

The conference stressed: Putting into effect the principle of distribution according to work does not mean just relying on cash to mobilize people's enthusiasm. It is also necessary to vigorously strengthen ideological and political work. It is necessary to uphold the unity of politics and economics and maintain the socialist orientation. Otherwise, distribution according to work cannot be done well. It is necessary to teach the workers to establish the communist attitude toward labor, bring their wisdom into full play, and make the maximum contribution to building the four modernizations.

SICHUAN MEETING ON RURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK080229 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Summary] The Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial conference on agricultural production responsibility systems at the end of June. The conference demanded that the province further strengthen and perfect these systems. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Yang Wanxuan spoke at the meeting. Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Yang Rudai gave a summation.

While reporting this news, the 8 July SICHUAN RIBAO carries an editorial entitled "Leaders Must Advance Ahead of the Masses and Further Perfect and Stabilize the Agricultural Production Responsibility Systems." The editorial said: "The situation of thinking lagging behind reality and the leadership lagging behind the masses still exists in varying degrees in the process of strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems. We must continue to eliminate leftism in guiding ideology, further emancipate our minds and destroy the bindings of leftist conventions. This is the key to changing the passive situation and promoting the agricultural production responsibility systems.

"The leading cadres at all levels must seriously study the relevant documents of the central authorities and the provincial CCP Committee. In particular they must seriously study the resolution on certain questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state adopted by the sixth plenary session, to enhance their ideological understanding."

The editorial said: Leading cadres at all levels must plunge into reality and among the masses to investigate and study and sum up the masses' practical experiences. They should adopt the method of dissecting sparrows and look into ways of improving and perfecting the responsibility systems. They will thus gain direct experience in promoting these systems and will have the right to speak about them.

#### XIZANG AIR FORCE LEADERS VISIT GRASSROOTS UNITS

OW061146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Lhasa, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--The party leaders of the air force unit stationed in Xizang have frequently gone to airfields located on plateaus and to outposts on high mountains in order to seriously improve the building of the grassroots units. Their hard work was recently commended in a circular by the higher-level party committee.

Since the beginning of this year, the party committee leaders of the air force unit have left their footprints on mountain outposts, frontier stations and places of other grassroots units. Li Xifang, member of the party committee and deputy political commissar of the air force unit, stayed in the grassroots units for nearly 2 months and successively talked to more than 60 cadres and fighters in a cordial manner.

Liu Houfang, deputy secretary of the party committee and commander of the air force unit, stayed with certain companies in the high mountains for 115 days last year. This March, he went to other companies stationed in the high mountains to assist in special education on adhering to the four basis principles.

After investigations of the grassroots units, members of the party committee of the air force unit stationed in Xizang paid special attention to the well-being of the cadres and fighters. They allocated the surplus funds saved over the years for solving the practical problems and improving the working and living conditions of the cadres and fighters at the grassroots units.

#### XIZANG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON CHILDREN'S WORK

OW030316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Lhasa, 3 Jul (XINHUA)--Government offices, army units, factories and schools have been urged to set up full-time or part-time nurseries and kindergartens in a circular issued by the party committee of the Tibet autonomous region. The circular said the Education Department of the region will set up an experimental kindergarten and urged prefectures and cities to do a good job of running children's services.

Departments in charge of children's work were asked to see about more books being published and to organize special TV and radio programs and newspaper columns for children. The circular stated that preferential treatment should be given to children in parks, libraries, theatres and stadiums. "All organizations in the region should make an effort to provide better facilities for youngsters." It also suggested that special counters should be set up in shops for children wherever possible.

Regular physical check-ups should be instituted for children and departments of pediatrics set up in hospitals where conditions allow.

The circular stipulated that funds for children's work must be included in organization budgets at all levels.

HEBEI CIRCULAR, ARTICLE ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK020737 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 81 p 1

["Circular of Hebei Provincial CCP Committee on Approving Distribution of the Committee's Rural Work Department's 'Opinions on Regularly Grasping the Work of Perfecting the Agricultural Production Responsibility Systems'"]

[Text] To party committees of all prefectures, municipalities, counties and autonomous counties, the party core group of the headquarters of the joint battle for oil of north China, party units of the various departments of the provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and organs directly subordinate to the people's government, the party group of the provincial CPPCC, the party groups of the provincial People's Court and the provincial procuratorate, and party groups of the various provincial peoples' organs:

The provincial party committee concurs with its rural work department's opinions on regularly grasping the work of perfecting of the agricultural production responsibility systems. A copy of the opinions is now being sent to you. You are requested to implement them earnestly and thoroughly in conformity with specific local conditions.

The strengthening and perfecting of the agricultural production responsibility systems represent the central link in developing agricultural production. Party organizations at all levels must concentrate their full force and attention on grasping this work. Cadres and Standing Committee members of party committees at various levels must stay at the grass-roots units and personally do the work, study the new conditions, solve the new problems, sum up the new experiences and bring up new suggestions in order that the responsibility systems of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, water conservancy, farm machinery and industry may be continually improved and perfected.

Hebei Provincial CCP Committee

16 May 1981

## Views on Responsibility Systems

HK020649 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jun 81 p 1

[Report: "Hebei Provincial CCP Committee Rural Work Department's 'Opinions on Regularly Grasping the Work of Perfecting the Agricultural Production Responsibility Systems'"]

[Text]

I

To perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems, we must grasp the work firmly and untiringly throughout the year.

Since the 3rd plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, particularly since the implementation of the circular of the Central Committee on further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems, the work of setting up the agricultural production responsibility systems in our province has made much progress. According to statistics, 95 percent of the production teams in the whole province have set up various forms of production responsibility system. Of the total number of production teams in the province, 4.6 percent have adopted the system of contracting by special trades and linking remuneration to output; 47 percent have adopted the system of unified operation, assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output; 8 percent have adopted the system of assigning responsibilities to each work group and linking remuneration to output; 7.4 percent have adopted the system of "double assigning of responsibility," for each household; and 28 percent have adopted the system of remuneration according to a fixed scale and contracting for small jobs. The responsibility systems in operation in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fishery, water conservancy, farm machinery and industry are progressing step by step in the direction of forming a complete whole by linking the parts.

Following the setting up and perfecting of the various responsibility systems, the enthusiasm and initiative of the peasants are increasing. In those localities where the systems have been well enforced, the speed of progress and improvement in agricultural work has been unprecedented. The problem now is one of uneven development. Up to now some of the comrades, affected and bound by "leftist" ideas, are still unable to go all-out in implementing the various responsibility systems of linking remuneration to output and have shown their lack of ability in leadership work. Of the production teams, 5 percent still have not adopted any responsibility system, and still adhere to their old practices with much confusion in their remuneration methods. In some of the production teams, the responsibility system adopted applies only to production of certain crops or to only some production items or is not applied at all to the principal crops or main production items. In many production teams, although the form of the responsibility system has been determined, the concrete method of implementation has still not been perfected, and concrete measures are still lacking to tackle the new contradictions and new problems that arise. In some localities that have been poor and backward for a long period of time, the populace has asked for the system of "double assigning of responsibilities" to each household, but some leadership comrades do not dare to go all-out but instead impose certain unnecessary restrictions. On the other hand, some comrades allow the teams which have instituted this system to take their own course, and fail to guide them in a positive manner, with the result that in certain localities the enthusiasm of the peasants has not been fully aroused. Besides, the majority of localities have only begun to institute the responsibility system in respect of production in such trades as forestry, animal husbandry, sideline products, and fishery and concerning the operation and control of farm machinery and water conservancy projects. They still lack systematic experiences on how to set up responsibility systems applicable to cadres of production brigades and production teams, technicians, barefoot doctors, and teachers in rural schools. This situation fully demonstrates that we cannot remain satisfied with what we have achieved so far. There is still before us an enormous task in further strengthening and perfecting the responsibility systems. In order really to continually strengthen, perfect and improve the various forms of responsibility systems and make those in force in the various trades and industries all follow the proper track, we must insist on regularly and untiringly grasping the work from now on, and grasping it firmly for at least a number of years. Two years ago, certain localities did adopt responsibility systems but failed to follow up with regularly grasping the work of perfecting them and also failed to solve in a timely manner the problems that arose. As a result, there were many cases of failure and production was badly affected. This bitter lesson must be firmly kept in mind. The actual results of production are the only criterion to judge whether or not a responsibility system has been carried out well. The only way to perfect the responsibility systems and thereby arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants and promote the development of production is to grasp well current production, augment the responsibility systems, do a good job of linking the two together and be able, in the course of production, to discover and solve problems in the responsibility systems. Actual practice has shown that institution of the responsibility systems is a fundamental measure for the development of agricultural production and is in fact the central link in promoting the development of production. Where there is collective production, there must be a responsibility system and the development of production requires the grasping of the responsibility system. Hence, doing a good job of implementing the responsibility system should be a long-term task of the party committees and governments at various levels. They should grasp it firmly, untiringly and regularly.

## II

Collective economy is the unshakeable basis for the modernization of agriculture in our country. It must be realized that the several kinds of production responsibility systems now being promoted in our province are comparatively suitable to the collective economy at the current level of the productive force. The starting point and the ultimate aim in our strengthening and perfecting of the production responsibility systems are to create the necessary conditions for agricultural modernization.

The conditions include bringing into better play the superior nature of collective economy, arousing the enthusiasm of the individual commune members, raising the level of the productive force, increasing the production of commodities, adding to the collective accumulation and raising the income of the commune members. This should be the guiding ideology in which we must firmly persist. In compliance with the spirit of the directives from the central authorities, at present we should perform well the following tasks in order to strengthen and perfect the production responsibility systems:

First, we should quickly put into effect the various forms of the responsibility system. What has been discussed and determined by the populace must be implemented and be improved in the course of implementation. Since there are differences in the production items and in the duration of the production periods, experiences in this regard should be summarized so that improvements can be continually made. In those cases where the form of the responsibility system has not been fixed, it should be fixed as soon as possible and in conformity with the local conditions. Within a production team, different forms may be adopted at the same time for different crops, different fields, and different production items and even in the same production item. We should not confine ourselves to any one form. In cases where the contracts have not yet been signed, they should be signed as soon as possible. Propositions on how to improve the responsibility system for summer harvesting and summer planting must be brought up and put into effect on time. We must insist on strictly carrying out all measures fixed so as to earn the people's trust.

Second, irrespective of the form of the responsibility system adopted, due attention should be paid to bringing into full play the superior nature of collective economy and also to arousing the enthusiasm of the individual commune members. In particular, in the case of teams which have adopted the responsibility system of linking remuneration to output, the quantity of output should be fixed rationally, suitable awards should be given, and in accordance with the production development, provisions should be made for retention by the collective, for expanded reproduction and for an increase in accumulation. Collective investments in such production expenses as the current year's seeds, chemical fertilizer and farm drugs should be entered as cost, to be reimbursed during the current year. Provision for depreciation should be made for all fixed assets. Teams possessing the necessary conditions should increase their provision for production funds in order to facilitate the expanded reproduction. Teams which have adopted the responsibility system of assigning responsibilities to each group and linking remuneration to output should perform well the jobs of controlling the fixed amounts of output and contracting for minor or partial jobs. The units may also follow the practice of assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output. Teams which have followed the practice of labor-contracting for minor or partial jobs should endeavor wherever possible to have regular fixed remuneration for the various kinds of agricultural jobs, with the objective of gradual conversion to contracting by special trades or assigning responsibilities to each laborer and linking remuneration to output.

Third, the function of the production materials of the collectives must be well protected. Such production materials as artesian wells, water conservancy projects, farm machines, cattle and farm tools represent the wealth accumulated over the years through diligence and hard toil on the part of the extensive masses of commune members. They should be highly treasured. How to control and utilize them is an important phase of a perfect responsibility system. Generally speaking, they should be put under the unified control of production brigades or production teams, supplemented by award and responsibility systems calling for contracting by special trades and assigning responsibilities to each unit, or laborer, or household. Some teams which have adopted the system of "double assignment of responsibilities" to each household have set up control units, under the leadership of the production teams, to take unified control of the various kinds of production materials of the collectives. This method should be promoted. Production materials of the collectives should never be put on sale at will, appropriated by individuals or damaged, and all violations of this ruling should be firmly rectified.

In the event that certain production materials must be sold or converted or changed, such matters should be discussed and decided upon by the commune members, subject to the overriding principle that their original cost or value should be kept intact. Damages to property of the collectives should be dealt with severely. Cases of a serious nature which involve heavy losses must be dealt with by law. Experiences in how to make good use of the production materials of the collectives should be summarized. Measures found to have been effective in the past should be promoted continuously.

Fourth, measures on the "several fixtures" and on penalties and awards should be gradually improved and perfected. Reference is made here to fixing the field, the output quantity (or value), labor power, the investments, and the penalties and awards. On account of the disparities in natural conditions, in economic conditions and in the level of administration and management, suitable fixture measures cannot be achieved within a season or a year. They should nevertheless be gradually improved and perfected, based on actual practice in production and on the experiences gained by the people.

Fifth, the practice of fixing production quotas to each household or assigning full responsibilities to each household is a form of responsibility system which has been well received by the people and which the poor and backward localities have initially adopted for the sake of earning a moderate living and as a step to wealth and affluence. In teams in which this practice is in force, leadership work should be reinforced and they should be helped to turn in a good performance. Additionally, adequate attention and support should be given to those requests of the people which have been outstanding for several years. The six points mentioned in the circular of the party Central Committee on further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems should be earnestly implemented. Public accumulation funds should be gradually increased, the expanded reproduction capacity should be raised, and we must perform a good job of caring for those households in distress. As for places which have not publicly acknowledged the practice of fixing output quotas for each household or assigning full responsibilities to each household, due and clear recognition should be given to them and support should be extended to those who have asked for the implementation of these practices. Party committees of the counties and communes should positively strengthen their leadership work over such teams and specifically help them to smoothly solve the existing problems. Following development in production, certain teams which put this "double responsibility assignment" system in practice have tended to make joint efforts, such as banding together to drill wells or to purchase cattle and machinery equipment. Party committees at various levels should warmly support such practices and strengthen their guidance work over them, at the same time summarizing the experiences gained.

Sixth, responsibility systems for forestry, animal husbandry, sideline products, fishery, industries, water conservancy and farm machinery should be set up and perfected one by one. Those items suitable for unified management should be put under the unified management of the collectives, and various forms of specialized teams, specialized units, specialized households and specialized laborers should be organized, by putting in operation the responsibility system of contracting by special trades and linking renumeration to output. Items suitable for operation by individual commune members may be contracted to individual commune members by means of the tender system, with the production teams seeing to the organization work and rendering the necessary aid. The various responsibility systems adopted must suit local conditions. They must be discussed and determined by the people, taking account of the special production features of the trades concerned. Nothing should be done haphazardly or without reference to particular conditions. As for the various categories of handicraft workers, small merchants, peddlers and those with special technical skills, they should be organized to participate in the collectives' industrial and sideline production, and responsibility systems suitable to the particular conditions of the groups should apply. Those intending to set up individual enterprises should first obtain the approval of the relevant departments and then sign contracts with the production teams.

They will be provided with a license to do outside work but will be strictly forbidden from engaging in speculation or in smuggling activities.

Simultaneously with strengthening and perfecting the various production responsibility systems, a work-post responsibility system for cadres of people's communes, production brigades and production teams and a responsibility system for technology promotion which links remuneration to output should be gradually instituted. Attention should be given to studying and solving such problems as how to set up a post responsibility system for barefoot doctors, teachers of rural schools, and so on, and how to link such systems with the good or bad production conditions of the production teams. The prefectures, counties and people's communes should pay attention to strengthening investigation and research work, summarizing the good experiences of the people in implementing the various forms of responsibility system, and formulating rules and regulations which are strictly workable.

### III

Party committees of prefectures, counties and people's communes must insist on treating the work of regularly grasping the responsibility systems as an important item on their agenda, with the party secretaries taking the lead and the members of the committees all taking part in grasping the responsibility systems. They must work hard, exert all their efforts, and truly grasp this tightly and well.

1. The "leftist" influence must continue to be eradicated. The ideology and understanding of the cadres and people must be continually unified. Strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems represents an important breakthrough in the management of the people's communes in the rural areas and also represents the rectification of the "leftist" errors which have ravaged the rural areas for a long time. We must do well in guiding comrades who are unwilling to try out the system of contracting by special trades and linking remuneration to output and those who have disregarded the six regulations of the Central Committee. Concrete examples should be cited for their elucidation and reform. In no case should they be sternly reprimanded or criticized. The actual experiences gained from all existing responsibility systems in force must be summarized so that they may be continually improved. In no case should a system be imposed on the people without any reservation whatsoever. The cadres, particularly the leadership cadres, should be organized to repeatedly study the relevant important circulairs from the CCP Central Committee on further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems and from the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on earnestly promoting diversification in the rural areas. They must learn to understand the spirit and meaning of these documents. They should not be satisfied with merely having studied and distributed them already. On the contrary, they should continue studying and improve their understanding from actual practice, particularly concerning problems which arise in the course of their work. They should investigate and study penetratingly and with great care the wishes and demands of the people. They should earnestly summarize the experiences and lessons of the pros and cons since the cooperativization of agriculture. They must emancipate themselves from the bondage of "leftist" thought. At the same time, they must promptly solve rightist errors and other erroneous ideas. Only by so doing can we radically overhaul and unify the ideological understanding of the cadres and ensure the all-round implementation of the Central Committee's line, guiding principle and policy on agriculture.

2. In strengthening and perfecting the production responsibility systems, we must firmly insist on unified leadership by the party committees. Party organs at various levels in the rural areas must concentrate their full force on, and devote all their attention to, this work. It must be grasped personally by the first and second leadership cadres of the party committees. Secretaries and Standing Committee members in charge of rural work and rural work departments of party committees must concretely grasp this work. It must be strongly emphasized that secretaries and Standing Committee members at various levels should stay at grass-roots units, provide guidance item by item, and take part in actual practice.

They should study the new conditions, solve the new problems, sum up the new experiences and bring up new suggestions. They should lead from the particular to the general and thus push forward and promote their work. In the districts there are invariably certain poor production teams that have weak leadership, whose production conditions are poor and whose members have a low income level. Forces must therefore be organized to go into these teams, and by means of such work as grasping the responsibility system and implementing the agricultural policies help them to change their appearance and state of poverty. Departments at various levels handling agriculture, animal husbandry, fishery, farm machinery, water conservancy and commune and brigade enterprises should, under the leadership of the party committees, grasp well the production responsibility systems of their respective trades or businesses. In their respective trades and businesses, they should grasp the special points, conduct investigation and research work and summarize their experiences.

3. In strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems, we must pay due regard to the farming seasons and grasp them regularly. How a responsibility system has fared with regard to each crop and each link in production must be constantly investigated and studied. All new developments and changes must be watched closely and problems must be discovered and solved on time, so that in the course of production the various forms of responsibility systems can be continually improved and perfected. This year, the responsibility system linking remuneration to output applied to the wheat crop has developed a little too fast. Experiences are still lacking in the solution of many concrete problems. We must now perform a good job of investigation and study and make some good suggestions for their solution. As for those measures which must be implemented, we must earnestly carry out guidance work over them and see them through their entire process so that the experiences may be summarized for extended adoption in the autumn. In winter and in spring we should organize the cadres and the commune members at large to earnestly summarize the experiences over the year in the implementation of the various kinds of responsibility systems and plan for their improvement and perfection.

4. Political and ideological work in the rural areas must be strengthened. At present, party organizations at various levels should take as the central task of their political and ideological work the study and implementation of the important circulars of the central authorities. They should teach the cadres and people to firmly uphold the four basic principles. The work of the party's branch organs in the rural areas should be strengthened. The system of "three meetings and one lesson" should be set up and strengthened. Party members should be organized to study the party's line, its guiding principle and policy. They should be taught the party's basic ideals, and model party members should be sought to play exemplary roles. The cadres and commune members must be educated to love the country, to love the collectives, to observe labor discipline, to carry out the party's policy, to build an enterprise through hard work and diligence and to labor to achieve affluence. The spirit and culture of socialism must be vigorously promoted and nurtured. The cadres and commune members must be guided to spread the "five stresses" and "four beauties" movement. We must vigorously praise the virtues of having the cardinal principles in mind and taking the overall situation into account, loving the country, loving the collectives, being united and friendly, and helping others so that the ideology, virtues and prevailing customs of communism may be exalted.

5. Step up the building of the management and control centers of people's communes. These centers must be set up and strengthened. Localities where no such centers have been formed should set them up in the first half of this year. Localities where such centers have already been formed should strengthen leadership over them and the system and make them fully play their role. The centers may comprise five to seven constituent members. An assistant secretary or an assistant chief of the commune can act concurrently as center chief. The other constituent members may include a commune member in charge of the commune's management affairs, a member of the finance committee and a cadre of the credit and loan department.

They may also include the branch secretary or chief of a production brigade which has done well in implementing the responsibility system. The principal tasks of these centers are: to implement the party's economic policies in the rural areas; to perform well the various branches of work in connection with labor control, planning control, control of finance and material resources and distribution of income, all centering on the production responsibility systems; and to provide professional training for cadres, particularly members of financial organs, of the production brigades and production teams. Rural work departments of the prefectures and counties should strengthen their guidance over these centers. They should regularly examine the conditions of their activities, exchange experiences with each other on management of the centers and promote the development of their work. They should maintain relative stability in the administrative personnel and cadres and refrain from frequently transferring them to other posts. In this way, the personnel can devote their full attention to performing well the job of management and control of the people's communes.

6. Training of the cadres must be grasped regularly. At present, around two-thirds of the basic-level cadres do not understand or know how to do management and control work. This state of affairs must be rectified. Hence, there must be a planned and regular training of cadres. Training of the cadres should be carried out periodically and in batches by means of holding various kinds of training classes, convening on-the-spot experience-exchange meetings and organizing various experimental points. Party schools and schools for cadres at various levels should all take up the task of training work. Prefectures should principally grasp the training of cadres at the county-level and the first and second secretaries of people's communes. Counties and people's communes should emphasize training cadres of the communes, production brigades and production teams. Departments in charge should provide training for management cadres in their respective trades. The objective is to ensure that within 1 or 2 years each and every production team or production unit will have several backbone cadres who are versed in management and control. Training of the cadres must be based on the principal contents of relevant documents and circulars of the central government, linking this with actual understanding of the spirit of the documents and the study of experiences of the locality or outside localities. At present, we must put the emphasis on carrying out this year's training program, in order that through training the policy and management levels of the cadres can be improved, so as to meet the needs of management and control work.

While strengthening and perfecting the production responsibility systems, the management of finance should be strengthened and we must do well in tidying up finance, to conform with the decisions of the Wangdu County on-the-spot conference. This must be followed up by implementing other economic policies in the rural areas, grasping well the work of setting up basic-level leadership groups, promoting and developing the political situation of stability and unity, and devoting the utmost efforts to reaping a bumper harvest this year.

LI ERZHONG ADDRESSES HEBEI INDUSTRY CONFERENCE

HK020238 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Summary] The Hebei provincial conference on industry and communications which lasted 11 days closed on 17 June. The conference demanded that all prefectures and municipalities do everything possible to promote industrial production and communications in June, July and August and to vigorously produce daily-use consumer goods.

Li Erzhong, provincial CCP Committee secretary and governor, gave a report entitled "Firmly Grasp Readjustment and Reform and Penetratingly Unfold the Movement To Increase Production and Practice Economy." In his report, he pointed out:

1. It is necessary to correctly understand the present situation. Since the beginning of this year, the political and economic situation of our province has become better and better. "However, we still face many problems and difficulties. Therefore, we must see the excellent situation as well as the difficulties which we are facing. We must keep a clear head, maintain our enthusiasm, be confident, do our work well and overcome difficulties."

2. It is essential to penetratingly unfold the movement to increase production and practice economy. "The guiding ideology for unfolding the movement to increase production and practice economy is to firmly grasp readjustment and reform, rely on the existing enterprises by tapping their potentials, carry out technical innovations and modifications and enhance the economic results." 1) It is necessary to resolutely eliminate egalitarianism in distribution. 2) While developing the enterprises by all the people, we must vigorously support and direct the urban collective enterprises and individual business undertakings. We must also vigorously support and direct diversification of the rural collectives and individual peasant households. 3) It is imperative to conduct investigations and studies in society and the markets, improve old products and develop new marketable products. 4) We must practice economy by strengthening management and improving the quality of products. We must increase production and practice economy. 5) We must have a long-range plan. 6) We must actively and properly reform the economic system to meet the needs of economic readjustment. 7) We must give full play to the role of science and technology in the national economy. 8) We must do well in grasping energy conservation, increasing income and reducing expenditures.

3. It is necessary to strengthen leadership and do ideological and political work well. We must show concern for the masses in politics, ideology and livelihood and help them overcome their difficulties in daily life.

#### BRIEFS

BELJING ECONOMIC COURTS--Beijing Municipality has now established 15 economic courts, one of which is in the Higher People's Court, one in the Intermediate People's Court and 13 in district and county people's courts. Between the time of their establishment and May this year, these economic courts accepted and heard 248 economic cases, 72 of which involved economic crimes and 176 involving economic disputes. The economic courts have now completed trials in 183 cases. The great majority of the economic criminal cases involved corruption and theft committed by staff and workers of economic departments and a small number were cases of liability for accidents. The great majority of the cases of economic disputes were over economic agreements and a small number involved cases of damage. [Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jun 81 HK]

BELJING HISTORY ANNALS--Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA)--A 300,000-word, 5-part chronicle of major events in the history of Beijing, compiled by the Beijing Institute of Social Sciences, will begin appearing by the autumn, according to the institute. The chronicle, part of the multi-volume "General History of Beijing," is the first study of the subject since 1949, the founding of the People's Republic. It provides a general view of the political and cultural evolution of the capital, tracing its development from Peking Man 500,000 years ago through the founding of the People's Republic in 1949. The first volume covers Beijing's origins through 960 A.D. The study will be fully available by the end of this year or early next year. Simultaneously, 8 documentaries of the city's history, written during the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) Dynasties, are being reprinted. The institute is also compiling volumes of revolutionary history, reminiscences and memories of the war against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0207 GMT 1 Jul 81 OW]

JILIN COUNTIES INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

OW051040 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Excerpts] Changchun, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--The central plain of Jilin Province--China's important marketable grain base--has scored marked achievements in production. In 1980, the nine marketable grain counties--Yushu, Huaide, Nong'an, Fuyu, Dehui, Lishu, Jiutai, Yitong, Shuangyang--registered a per capita grain output of 1,320 jin, or 542 jin more than the average per capita output of the province. The average grain output for each agricultural labor force of the above-mentioned nine counties was 7,597 jin, or 2,231 jin more than the provincial average. The marketable grain provided by each agricultural community was 557 jin, or 237 jin more than the provincial average. Thus the ratio of marketable grain for the nine counties reached 39.66 percent, or 5.78 percent more than the provincial average.

Despite serious natural calamities such as low temperature, drought and waterlogging, the Jilin central plain counties still reaped bumper harvests in 1980 with the production of grain stabilized at a high level while industrial crops registered large margins of growth. Compared to 1977, grain output increased by 2,216 million jin while the output of oil-bearing crops doubled and the output of beetroot increased 2.5 times. As a result, the nine counties' total income for distribution was up by 44.9 percent. The nine counties delivered 3,589 million jin of marketable grain to the state in 1980, or about the same as the record-high year of 1979. However, the sale of 1.4 billion jin of beetroot and 190 million jin of oil-bearing crops to the state in the same year was unprecedented.

LIAONING RURAL ECONOMY DEVELOPING RAPIDLY

SK071335 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Summary] "Since the beginning of this year, rural areas in our province have earnestly implemented the party's policies on rural development. Consequently, the situation in rural areas has improved. The diversified economy has been progressing rapidly and the production of agriculture, forestry, livestock, sideline occupation and fisheries has been prospering."

By the end of 1980, about 95 percent of the production teams in the province had instituted various forms of the responsibility system. As a result, the peasants have been enthusiastic and productivity has more than doubled. After spring sowing, the peasants promptly started summer hoeing and have done a meticulous job in field management. The various crops are growing well.

"Many areas have duly increased cultivation acreage for cash crops. Cultivation acreage for such cash crops as cotton, oil-bearing crops, sugar beets and tobacco has increased by 310,000 mu over 1980; that of foodgrains other than wheat and rice by 250,000 mu; and that of watermelons and muskmelons by about 100,000 mu."

The province afforested 2.7 million mu during the spring, fulfilling 70 percent of its afforestation plan. Moreover, more than 7 million fruit trees have been planted this year. Efforts have been made to restore sericultural production and nearly 10 million mulberries have been planted this year. Livestock production has also developed rapidly. The number of households specializing in livestock production has increased to 140,000 or more.

"During the first half of 1981 our province suffered from natural calamities such as drought, windstorms and farm pests. Chaoyang, Jinzhou, and Luda areas engaged in a tenacious struggle against drought and windstorms and thus greatly mitigated the damages inflicted by natural calamities."

LIAONING BUILDING CONSUMER-ORIENTED ECONOMY

OW070846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Shenyang, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--The Anshan iron and steel complex, the biggest of its kind in China, has joined in the effort to build a consumer-oriented economy in Liaoning Province, one of China's major heavy industrial centers. Last year, the complex supplied 2.3 times as much rolled steel to the province's light industry as in 1979. Some plants and workshops under the complex renovated part of its equipment to produce steel plates, pipe and wire specially needed by light industry.

This examples [as received] was cited at a recent provincial conference reviewing Liaoning's efforts in the past three years to change its traditional over-emphasis on heavy industry.

In 1978, light industrial plants produced 26.7 percent of the province's total industrial output value. The 1980 figure was 32.4 percent.

Light industry has continued to expand this year, its output value for the January-May period being 12.2 percent more than for the same 1980 period.

Participants at the provincial conference were urged to emulate the example of Dalian city, which doubled its output value of sewing machines, bicycles, watches and clocks in the 1978-80 period by organizing machine-building and other heavy industrial plants to produce accessories and parts.

Dandong, a city on the Sino-Korean border, has also set an example. This year it closed down a tractor plant and a chemical works which had been operating at a loss, and turned over the workshops to the city's textile company.

Shenyang, the provincial capital, has closed down 63 heavy industrial plants and, at the same time, started 30 textile and electronic enterprises.

Workers are usually transferred to other jobs or organized to study with pay after their factories were closed down.

BRIEFS

JILIN ESCAPEES, RECIDIVISTS--Since the promulgation of the NPC Standing Committee's decisions on handling escapees and recidivists under reform through labor or reeducation through labor, 44 escapees from reeducation through labor in Jilin Province have returned to their reeducation units. Some returned voluntarily; others were sent by their relatives. They were welcomed by their reeducation units. Labor reform and reeducation units in the province also organized cadres and policemen to visit the families of those under reform or reeducation and wrote to the families of escapees to urge them to help in spotting or returning the escapees to their reform units. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 81 SK]

JILIN LIGHT INDUSTRY, EXPORT--In the first half of 1981, Jilin Province fulfilled 53.7 percent of its annual light and textile industrial output value quota, registering a 10.5 percent increase over the corresponding 1980 period. Compared with the corresponding 1980 period, the production of bicycles increased 39.4 percent; sewing machines, 28.9 percent; watches, 47.7 percent; and wall clocks, 32.5 percent. By the end of June, the province had fulfilled 55.1 percent of its annual export plan and 51.1 percent of its annual export goods procurement plan. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 81 SK]

SHAANXI RIBAO EDITORIAL ON COMBATING DROUGHT

HK010226 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Go All-Out To Fight Drought and Do Everything Possible To Ensure Autumn Harvest"]

[Text] What is the central link of the rural work in our province at present? The provincial party committee and the provincial people's government have clearly pointed out that the central link is to combat drought, to crash-plant late autumn crops, to keep a full complement of seedlings, to ensure water supply for the people and domestic animals, and to seize a bumper harvest in agriculture for the whole year. In short, it is to combat drought, ensure autumn harvest and strive for a bumper harvest. This guiding ideology must be made very clear. All cadres ranging from prefectoral party committee secretaries and members to rural party branch secretaries and production team leaders should make efforts to grasp this link. They must go all-out to combat drought and do everything possible to ensure the autumn harvest.

Going all-out to combat drought means that the leaders, the masses, the agricultural departments and all trades directly concerned with farming should be mobilized to join in the fight against drought. All rural work should be centered on this central link and should in no way hinder it. The work in other aspects which can be suspended for the time being should be set aside for the central link. The drought has now become very serious and is worsening. The late-autumn crops cannot be planted in many localities. The crops which have been planted do not sprout, and those which have sprouted do not grow well. There is also great difficulty in obtaining water for the people and domestic animals in the drought-stricken areas. A bad harvest of autumn crops will adversely influence not only the entire national economy and the people's lives in both cities and the countryside, but political stability and unity as well. For this reason, it is necessary to strengthen leadership and arouse the masses to seize the opportunity to combat drought, do everything possible to protect the sprouting autumn crops and lose no time in crash-planting late autumn crops.

The key to the arduous task of combating drought and ensuring autumn harvest lies with whether the leading comrades at various levels have a correct understanding. Two kinds of thinking deserve attention: First, some people underestimate the severity of drought, slacken their vigilance, wait for rain and leave things to chance. Second, other people do not see clearly the importance of combating drought and planting autumn crops because they have reaped a good harvest of summer grain. The leaders should first solve these two ideological problems, put their thinking on the right track and carry out ideological work among the masses. What should be emphatically pointed out here is: Belittling autumn grain production is a biased and harmful idea. We should not give up the planting of autumn crops on the pretext that "a good harvest of summer grain has been reaped and there is no worry about grain supply." Our goal is to reap a bumper harvest not only of summer grain but also of autumn grain. Autumn grain has always been the bulk of food grain in the province. When two bumper harvests of grain are reaped in a year, it will be easy to make adequate arrangements for the daily life of the commune members and to adjust the amount of grain to be delivered to the state, and the masses will have an easy time this year and the next. This will create favorable conditions for achieving stability and unity and for the communes and production teams to develop a diversified economy. How can we have an easy time if we are satisfied with just a few billion jin of summer wheat? Therefore, we should plant autumn crops according to schedule. If we cannot do so, we should make preparations for growing millet, beans and buckwheat which require less time to grow, or plant vegetables and green manure crops. This will make up for the shortage of autumn grain and create conditions for crop rotation.

Who should be relied on to combat drought and ensure the autumn harvest? We should mainly adopt the method of arousing the masses and depending on the masses and the collective economic strength to overcome difficulties by own efforts and through hard work. During the past few years, we combated drought by asking the state for money and material supplies. It is necessary for the state to give us assistance, and the state has really done its best to assist us, but we should in no way rely entirely on the state.

It is now high time for us to combat drought and ensure the autumn harvest. Leading comrades at all levels should command this fight on the frontline. The adoption of various forms of production responsibility systems in the countryside has on the one hand aroused the commune members' enthusiasm in combating drought and reaping a harvest and on the other hand led to some new conditions and problems. Why is it that in some localities only a little more than 20 percent of the water pumping stations have been put into operation? A very important reason is that the responsibility system has not been carried out, a good method for managing the irrigation projects is lacking and some contradictions have not been resolved. Our leaders and cadres should go to the countryside to emphatically help the communes and production teams and the masses in solving various concrete problems and overcoming their difficulties, to sum up the practical experience of the masses in combating drought and to direct the fight against drought realistically and not superficially. We must be determined and have faith in tightly grasping the work of combating drought and ensuring the autumn harvest. We must carry out this work thoroughly and achieve good results.

SHAANXI RIBAO: FORUM ON PROMOTING YOUNG CADRES

HK030219 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by Dai Guoxian: [2071 0948 6343]: "Provincial CCP Committee Holds Forum on Work of Promoting Outstanding Young Cadres"]

[Text] From 9 to 15 June, the provincial CCP Committee held a forum on promoting outstanding young cadres. The principal tasks of this forum were to convey and implement the central leading comrades' speeches at the meeting on promoting outstanding young cadres held by the central organization department; to further study and understand the central leading cadres' expositions on promoting outstanding young cadres since the third plenary session; to review Shaanxi's work on promoting outstanding young cadres over the past year and to plan measures for carrying out this strategic task in the future in order to accelerate the progress of this task.

Participating in the forum were secretaries and heads of organization departments who are in charge of organization in various prefectural and municipal CCP committees, and leading comrades in charge of cadres' work in various departments, committees, offices and bureaus at the provincial level. Zhang Fanghai, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and head of the organization department, presided over the forum and presented a report. Li Dengdeng, vice-chairman of the organization department of the provincial CCP Committee, conveyed important speeches of the central leading comrades. Comrade Zhang Ze, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the forum.

Comrades participating in the forum conscientiously studied and enthusiastically discussed the expositions on promoting outstanding young cadres which the central leading cadres made since the third plenary session. They realistically reviewed and summed up the progress in promoting outstanding young people. Since the national forum on organizational work suggested that we promote a number of outstanding young cadres to strengthen the leading groups at various levels, our province has formulated a 3-year program on promoting outstanding young cadres, prepared a list of reserves of outstanding cadres, promoted a number of outstanding young cadres to strengthen the leading groups, done a great deal of work in making arrangements for old cadres and achieved good results. However, from an overall point of view, our work has not been firmly grasped and our strides have not been great enough. The average age of leading cadres at all levels is rather high. This cannot meet the demands of the four modernizations.

According to the analysis of this forum, we have been slow in promoting outstanding young cadres mainly because some comrades lack a good understanding of the significance of this task. They lack resolve and a sense of urgency. The idea of "waiting" is popular among people and the feudal concept of ranking by age is deeply rooted in their minds. They never trust young people. Their minds have not been emancipated and their vision is narrow.

The forum put forth the following suggestions on how to do a good job in the work of promotion: 1) We should rapidly convey the spirit of the meeting held by the central organization department, have a good understanding of the strategic significance of promoting outstanding young cadres and take this as the top priority in organization work in the coming 2-3 years. 2) We should revise our plans, clarify our tasks and implement the measures in order to quickly achieve good results. We should promote to the leading posts in various departments at the provincial level or to the leading posts in various prefectures and municipalities, some outstanding young cadres in the basic units who have been tempered in practice and who have met the requirements of promotion. We should also select some promising young cadres, who have met the requirements of promotion but who lack practical experience, to assume leadership in counties, communes, factories, mines and other basic units. In accordance with their growth, they should be gradually promoted. 3) In promoting outstanding young cadres, we should adhere to the three requirements clearly stipulated by the central authorities. We must not act according to personal likes, judge by personal criteria or add extra requirements. Much less should we allow promotion on the basis of personal connections. We should be enthusiastic and careful, guarantee quality and rapidly solve the question of "promotion." 4) We should integrate recommendation by the masses with inspection by the organizations. Everyone has the right to recommend cadres. Capable people can even "recommend themselves." 5) Old cadres should consider as a solemn and glorious duty the task of promoting outstanding people, passing on experience, giving help and setting an example in training new hands. They should conscientiously, firmly and successfully perform this task. 6) We should strengthen organizational leadership over the work of promoting outstanding people. Party CCP committees at various levels must place this task on the agenda. Every number-one man should personally take charge of this task. We should get a deputy secretary to help him do the work regularly. A review must be carried out every quarter of the year to see to it that actions have really been taken and good results have been achieved.

#### Commentator's Article

HK080548 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Speed Up the Promotion of Outstanding Young Cadres"]

[Text] Selecting and training a great number of successors to the leading bodies at different levels is the party's major strategic decision, an important measure for realizing the four modernizations and a matter of primary importance to whether or not the party's cause can be carried on. At present, the whole party and country are struggling for the further readjustment of the economy and strengthening of political stability and unity. In this new situation, accelerating the promotion of outstanding young cadres is an extremely important and urgent strategic task for party organizations at all levels.

Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, particularly since last year, the leading comrades of the party Central Committee have time and again stressed the significance and urgency of doing a good job of promoting outstanding young cadres so as to ensure that the cadre ranks will become younger, better educated and professionally more competent under the prerequisite of adhering to the socialist road, and that a satisfactory and perfect cadre system should be developed and carried out. They have pointed out that this is the major principle governing our cadre policy and the guarantee for bringing about the four modernizations on which rest the hopes of the party.

They have stressed repeatedly that the party organizations at all levels should promote exceptionally outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to higher positions as quickly as possible and veteran cadres should take the selection and promotion of young and middle-aged cadres as their primary and solemn bounden duty. What is needed is actions not words. The practice since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee allows us to see more clearly that under the prerequisite of upholding the socialist road, ensuring that the leadership of leading bodies at all levels becomes younger, better educated and professionally more competent is where the key lies to accomplishing China's four modernizations. Grasping it means grasping the core of the party's organizational line in the new period.

Since last year, party organizations at all levels in the province have done much work and selected outstanding young cadres. However, the situation as a whole in which the average age of the leading bodies at all levels is still a little high and the educational and professional levels are comparatively low has not changed significantly. The pace of promoting outstanding young cadres into the ranks of the leading bodies is considerably slow instead of having been quickened. The manifestations fall short of the demands of the situation and the actions lag behind reality. It is imperative to further deepen our understanding, translate it into actions, accelerate the tempo and achieve successes as quickly as possible.

It is essential to resolutely eradicate the influence of "leftist" ideology. To clear away such influence, the most important thing is change the long-followed practice of treating cadres with the "leftist" view and method. With regard to the methods for selecting cadres, high-handed and behind-the-scenes way of the past must be changed. It is necessary to properly treat those cadres who have made mistakes and overcome prejudice against intellectuals. Efforts should be made to emancipate the mind, widen the field of vision, treat cadres from all walks of life in a practical way, and the professional technical cadres in particular.

We should never demand perfection from outstanding young cadres. We oppose the metaphysical viewpoint of "requiring man to be flawless." In fact, there are no men without flaws.

Only when people are used in accordance with their abilities can their talents be displayed to the fullest, and only by so doing, can we turn out fine and competent people, and will a vigorous situation surely emerge. There is an ancient poem which says: "A fine steed can surmount dangers and difficulties, but it is not as good as a cow in plowing. A well built cart can carry goods, yet it cannot compare with a boat in crossing rivers. If one pays attention only to disadvantages to the neglect of advantages, then even the wise will accomplish nothing. Man's abilities are valued because they are applied. If we are fortunate enough to have many talented people among us, we should not make excessive demands on them." What is implied in this poem is exactly the principle we mentioned above. To achieve the four modernizations, we should promote outstanding, fine and competent personnel from all walks of life into the leading bodies. Is it not a loss to stifle real talent in the dense forests and abundant landscape by demanding perfection from them?

We should rid ourselves of the shackle of the feudal idea that seniority must be given top priority. It is essential to emancipate our minds and boldly promote the exceptionally outstanding young cadres more than one grade at a time. The outworn concept that seniority must be given top priority is an ideological obstacle in the promotion of outstanding young cadres. It is hard for outstanding young cadres to climb up even a step at a time; nevertheless, they should be promoted more than one grade at a time. Some comrades always worry about the newly promoted young cadres being "incompetent at their jobs." As a result, the work of promoting outstanding young cadres has been dragged on time and again. This is wrong.

It is necessary to uphold principles, foster healthy tendencies and overcome interference. In promoting outstanding young cadres, we should take the three requirements set by the party Central Committee as our criteria and should never let personal feelings and personal relations be our standards. Healthy tendencies should be fostered and unhealthy ones should be resisted. For instance, normal comments on the newly promoted cadres are encouraged and welcomed. Either due to personal resentment or to the evil influence of factionalism, there are a few people who groundlessly lodge complaints against the newly promoted cadres with their superiors, attempting to influence the opinions of the latter. We should resolutely resist this bad practice and not allow it go unchecked.

To expedite the pace of promotion of outstanding young cadres, it is imperative for party organizations at all levels to handle this work as a matter of importance and also for the party organizational departments to grasp it as a task to be implemented within 2 or 3 years, revise their plans, make the tasks definite, implement them firmly, carry out regular checkups and stress good results. The mass line should be upheld and full scope should be given to democracy. The experiences of some units have proved it to be desirable that "in selecting outstanding young cadres, the masses first recommend the outstanding young cadres to the party organizations, then the latter test and judge the cadres concerned and the party committees make the final decision." This is conducive to widening our field of vision and to finding fine and competent people from all walks of life.

To hasten the tempo of the promotion of the outstanding young cadres, the veteran cadres acting as "advisors" should do a good job of passing on experience, giving help and setting an example in training the newcomers. The veteran cadres are strong in politics and rich in working experiences, and possess leadership capabilities and the political foresight and the broad breadth of vision of a proletarian and a communist. These are the best conditions for doing this work well. The problem lies in grasping this work firmly. Though they may be old, they are still energetic, so veteran cadres should do this work well. This is the primary solemn bounden duty which history entrusts to them. At the same time, it is essential to make proper arrangements for the placement of veteran cadres and do ideological work among a few of our aging comrades.

ELEVEN MEMBERS OF LIN CLIQUE SENTENCED TO PRISON

HK070742 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 7 Jul 81 p 1

[WEN WEI PO Dispatch: "Eleven Criminals of the Lin Biao Clique Were Recently Sentenced at the Air Force Court--Li Weixin and Others Were Respectively Sentenced to 4 to 15 Years' Imprisonment"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 6 Jul--The air force military court recently passed its verdict on 11 criminals, including Li Weixin, of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique. Li Weixin was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment; He Dequan and Liu Shiying were sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment; and Wang Yongkui, Zheng Xinghe and Cheng Hongzhen were sentenced to 11 years' imprisonment. The above criminals each were also stripped of their political rights for 3 years. Lu Min was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment and was stripped of his political rights for 2 years; Xu Xiuwu was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment and was stripped of his political rights for 1 year; Zhu Tiezheng and Chen Linhe were sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment; and Chen Boyu was sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment.

It was stated in the court verdict that if the convicts refused to accept the verdict, they may submit copies of their statements of appeal to the Chinese PLA military court within 10 days starting from the next day they received their sentences. The prison terms are calculated to begin on the day the verdict was announced after the period for which they have been kept in custody has been deducted. As soon as the court verdict was read, the court ordered that Li Weixin, He Dequan, Liu Shiying, Wang Yongkui, Zheng Xinghe, Cheng Hongzhen and Lu Min, who were sentenced to termed imprisonment of 10 years or more, be escorted away to serve their sentences. Whereas Xu Xiuwu, Zhu Tiezheng, Chen Linhe and Chen Boyu were immediately released since they had already been in custody for the length of their sentences.

CHENG MING JIH PAO BEGINS SERIES ON HUA'S DECLINE

## Part 1

HK050617 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Part 1 of series by contributing Correspondent Ying Ying: "The Great Inside Story in Hua Guofeng's Drop in Rank"]

[Text] Editor's note: This newsletter introduces to readers the origin and development of the transfer of Hua Guofeng to other duties. Much of it is insider, first-hand material. For instance, there is exclusive news on Hua Guofeng's behavior before the sixth plenary session and the fierce argument over the Hua Guofeng issue that took place at the session, and so on.

As the text is long, it will be carried in installments over several days. We hope readers will give it their attention. [end of editor's note]

**"I Won't Cooperate With Them"**

The early summer sunset bathed the roofs and gables of the Forbidden City in gold; another evening had come, another page of the calendar to tear off.... However, there was still no announcement about the convening of the sixth plenary session which people had been saying for a long time would be held. Zhongnanhai, by the side of the Forbidden City, was as peaceful as ever; no boats made shadows on the lake, and the banks were deserted. However, today's masters of that palace which has witnessed tremendous political changes through several dynasties were not as tranquil as the building's exterior. Hua Guofeng, who had always impressed people as "firm and steady" and "plain and straightforward" had recently declared: "I won't cooperate with them, they are conspirators." The "them" Hua referred to were the "reform faction" in the CCP. And by "not cooperating," he was referring to the sixth plenary session. Why did Hua Guofeng utter these words?

### The Views of the Political Bureau Members

Outside the disturbed Zhongnanhai, there was also disquiet in the city of Beijing. In the delicate period when the sixth plenary session was to have been convened yet had not been, a sensational piece of news was circulating outside the Forbidden City. "With you in charge, I am at ease, was a forgery." Was this news reliable?

We must go back a few months to unravel this mystery....

It was long an open secret that the sixth plenary session would solve the problem of Hua Guofeng's resignation. Hua Guofeng proposed resigning at a meeting of the Political Bureau last November. That meeting was convened on 13 November, which happened to coincide with the opening of the trial of the "gang of four," so the meeting, which took 9 days in all, was frequently interrupted and did not end until 5 December.

The Political Bureau members put forward many views on Hua Guofeng's mistakes at this meeting. Their main views were as follows:

He suppressed the discussion on practice as the sole criterion for testing truth. During the discussion, apart from not making his own attitude known, he also notified the leaders of certain provinces (such as Hunan and Hebei) that they should not make their attitude known either;

He clung to the "two whatevers" viewpoint for a rather long time;

He took a lukewarm attitude toward rehabilitating and clearing old cadres;

He adopted delaying tactics with regard to the reemergence of Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun;

He did not agree to rehabilitating Peng Dehuai;

He did not agree to rehabilitating the Tiananmen incident;

He pursued a "leftist" policy of rash advance in economics;

He adopted an attitude of tolerance toward the personality cult;

He inherited and carried on the gang of four's "leftist" methods in politics.

Hua Guofeng voluntarily proposed his resignation at the "9-day meeting," and also requested to immediately stop presiding over the routine work of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission.

### The Resolution of the "9-Day Meeting"

After discussions by the Political Bureau members, the "9-day meeting" decided as follows:

1. To formally propose to the sixth plenary session that Hua Guofeng be relieved of his post of Central Committee chairman.
2. To formally propose to the sixth plenary session that Hu Yaobang should be made chairman of the Central Committee, and also that Hua Guofeng be retained in the Political Bureau as a vice chairman of the Central Committee.
3. To formally propose to the sixth plenary session that Deng Xiaoping be made chairman of the Central Military Commission.
4. To agree to Hua Guofeng's request to immediately stop presiding over the routine work of the Central Committee and the Central Military Commission.
5. To have Hu Yaobang preside over the Central Committee and Deng Xiaoping over the Central Military Commission in the interim, but not to formally assign them to these posts, a matter that would be decided by the sixth plenary session. Hua Guofeng could continue to appear in such tasks as receiving foreigners.

### Why Did He Act Out of Character?

After the "9-day meeting" concluded, many people thought the transition from Hua to Hu had already been completed and the sixth plenary session was just around the corner. However, things always turn out contrary to expectations.

Less than 1 month after the conclusion of the "9-day meeting," the "tea party incident" occurred in Beijing. That was on New Year's Day 1981, when the CCP gave a New Year tea party in the Great Hall of the People. Many people were at the party and the seating was rather confused; there were just three conspicuous places in the middle of the hall, which had been assigned to Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping and Zhao Ziyang.

The scheduled time for the party arrived, but Hua Guofeng was late. The atmosphere at the hall was a bit peculiar; except for those minority-nationality people who knew nothing about the ins and outs of the affair and were laughing and chattering, the others at the gathering all felt a bit tense.

After another 10 minutes or so had passed, Hu Yaobang felt that something should be done. After consulting Deng Xiaoping, he personally left for Hua Guofeng's house to ask him to come. When Hu Yaobang entered Hua Guofeng's quiet garden, he found the place totally silent. Unable to stand this, he called out: "Chairman Hua, it's time for the party. Let's go!" Someone came out in response to this call, but it was not Hua Guofeng but his wife, Han Zijun. She told Hu Yaobang that Hua Guofeng was resting in the rear courtyard. Hu Yaobang rushed to the little yard and saw Hua Guofeng in casual dress, resting in a chair. Hu Yaobang was a bit surprised at this and promptly asked him to come to the party. Hua Guofeng smiled wryly and said he was ill and could not come. Hu Yaobang felt very embarrassed at this little barb, but all he could do was patiently ask him again; but Hua Guofeng insisted he did not want to go. Eventually Hu Yaobang had to leave in a huff.

When Hu Yaobang arrived back at the Great Hall of the People alone, the atmosphere there became even more tense. Hu Yaobang went up to Deng Xiaoping and whispered: "He didn't want to come." Deng Xiaoping, who is hard of hearing, did not catch this and loudly asked: "What's that?" Hu Yaobang had to repeat his remarks slightly louder, and as a result many people around them heard it. At that moment one of the attendants there blurted out, either in praise or censure: "Old Hua's a fine fellow!" People did not know whether to laugh or cry at these words.

Beginning with the "tea party incident," everyone knew Hua Guofeng felt strongly about resigning and moreover was lying down and doing nothing about it.

As far as Hua Guofeng's temperament is concerned, "lying down and doing nothing" is his most natural way of displaying his emotions, and everyone could understand this. However nobody expected that 3 months later Hua Guofeng would suddenly "display his emotions" in a different way. He acted out of character and became extraordinarily active. Why should such a sudden change occur in Hua Guofeng?

## Part 2

HK060227 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 6 Jul 81 p 1

[Part 2 of series by contributing correspondent Ying Ying on inside story of Hua Guofeng's drop in rank: "Fierce Debate at the Preparatory Meeting"]

[Text] Two Opinions of Hua Guofeng

March in Beijing: The peach blossom opens and sometimes there is a cold spring snowfall.

After the conclusion of the Political Bureau meeting last December, everyone thought the sixth plenary session would be held early in the next year, but by March there was still no news of it, and in fact the CCP convened another Political Bureau meeting.

Hua Guofeng's attitude at this meeting was different from that of the end of last year; he had become extremely tough.

Deng Xiaoping said at the meeting that he hoped that after Hua Guofeng resigned from the party chairmanship, he would instead be appointed a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and a vice chairman of the Central Committee.

Hua Guofeng immediately made clear his displeasure, and proceeded to deliver two opinions: 1) mine was the greatest merit in overthrowing the gang of four; 2) if you say that my leadership ability is not good enough, I could not function as a party vice chairman either, I just hope that the Central Committee will assign me some specific work.

After this Political Bureau meeting, Hua Guofeng acted out of his "lie down and do nothing" character, and became extremely active.

#### Dubious About the New Chairman

The activities of certain of his supporters in the party were a definite cause of this change in Hua Guofeng.

The Political Bureau meeting of last year decided that Hu Yaobang would take over from Hua Guofeng as party chairman. Some people were very dubious about this. This was because Hu's prestige at the time was not particularly high, his record of service was not good enough, and he had not achieved great distinctions, while Hua Guofeng had at least accomplished the great matter of "overthrowing the gang of four." This, therefore, caused some people to be dubious about Hu. These people probably would have said nothing if Deng Xiaoping had been allowed to take over the party chairmanship from Hua.

Some people said that Hua Guofeng had indeed achieved great merit in overthrowing the gang of four. And his mistakes, such as the "foreign leap forward," "new personality cult," the "two whatevers" and so on were mostly all the result of limitation by the specific historical conditions at the time and were thus excusable. Of course, Hua lacked sufficient ability, and at a time when China needed to carry out profound historic changes, he lacked the ability to shoulder this heavy task. This was the unanimous opinion.

#### Unusual Applause at the May Day Evening Party

An evening party attended by 15,000 people was held in Beijing on May Day. The gathering was attended by Hua Guofeng, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao and others. The whole hall rang with enthusiastic and indeed unusual applause when Hua Guofeng entered. The applause lasted more than 10 minutes.

What was the reason for this unusual applause?

According to analysis of people who were there, it was first of all an expression of sympathy for Hua from some of the participants. Hua Guofeng who had not appeared in public for a long time now made this sudden appearance, while everybody knew that he was a weak man on his way out. The applause thus contained some sense of "farewell."

The main reason why Hua Guofeng gained the sympathy of some people was that there was little popular anger against him. The pursuit of special privileges by cadres is the most likely thing to arouse people's anger. Yet on the surface, Hua Guofeng pursued fewer special privileges than most high-ranking CCP cadres. It was said that his children had not taken advantage of their father's position to go and study abroad; the common people were relatively satisfied with him on this point.

There was also another reason for the warm applause that greeted Hua. According to reports, many of the participants in the evening party were military men and their dependents, and Hua still enjoyed certain prestige among part of the military.

**How Deng Xiaoping Gained the Majority**

Not all the supporters of Hua Guofeng were persons expressing compassion for a weak man. Some of them were vigorously pro-Hua because they were unhappy about the third plenary session line, and opposed the "reform faction's" Hu Yaobang becoming chairman.

It was precisely with the support and encouragement of these people that Hua Guofeng became very active and no longer indulged in "lying down and doing nothing."

Hua Guofeng had not changed his tough attitude when the preparatory meeting for the sixth plenary session was convened in June, while his supporters were also active; as a result, everyone at the meeting stuck fiercely to their guns.

In accordance with the plans of Deng Xiaoping and others, the most that Hua Guofeng could get would be membership on the Political Bureau Standing Committee and junior vice chairmanship of the party. However Hua's supporters went all-out to make him at least first or second vice chairman.

The debate between the two sides was extremely fierce. The reason for the constant postponements and delays at the preparatory meeting was the issue of Hua Guofeng's new post. Deng Xiaoping knew that he must have the support of the majority of Central Committee members in order to get his plans approved. Yet the numbers and strength of Hua's supporters were by no means weak....

How then did Deng Xiaoping gain the support of the majority of Central Committee members?

**Part 3**

HK070301 Hong Kong CHENG MING JIH PAO in Chinese 7 Jul 81 p 1

[Part 3 of series by contributing correspondent Ying Ying on inside story of Hua Guofeng's drop in rank: "Deng Xiaoping Finds the Point of Breakthrough"]

**[Text] Deng Finally Gains the Majority**

The Sixth Plenary Session, whose birth was so difficult, had still not opened by 20 June. The preparatory meeting with its fierce disputes went on more than 10 days....

For a long time Deng Xiaoping was unable to gain the majority because the forces supporting Hua Guofeng were rather strong. Not until the final stage of the preparatory meeting did Deng Xiaoping finally find the point of breakthrough, convince the majority of Central Committee members, and gain the majority.

Deng Xiaoping chose as his point of breakthrough the issue of "Hua Guofeng delayed and obstructed the reemergence of Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, Hu Yaobang and others." The "reform faction" launched fierce and severe criticism of Hua Guofeng over this issue. They said that this was an exceedingly grave political responsibility, which could have ruined the future of the Chinese revolution.

**Mysterious Official Residence in Guanyuan**

This point of breakthrough was indeed chosen very cleverly. This was because the issue of delaying and obstructing the reemergence of old cadres could not only be raised to the plane of "ruining the future of the Chinese revolution," but would also gain the sympathy of other old cadres who had been toppled and whose reemergence had been delayed. Deng Xiaoping thus finally gained widespread support among the Central Committee members, while Hua Guofeng had no choice but to agree to accept the post of junior vice chairman. The road for convening the sixth plenary session was finally clear.

Two pieces of sensational news went around Beijing City on the very eve of the convening of the session. Both of them were unfavorable for Hua Guofeng.

Was it not a fact that in most people's view Hua Guofeng was "not a person who pursued special privileges?" The first item of news precisely concerned this point.

There is a place called Guanyuan inside Beijing's Xizhimen. There is a very small sports ground there and also a mysterious luxury official residence. The rumor had it that underneath that residence there was a tunnel leading directly to Zhongnanhai, the building's main entrance was guarded by sentries, and the walls around the building were watched by closed-circuit television. On one occasion, a pair of lovers were spooning in a place below the wall where nobody could see them when, to their surprise, after a while a guard came across and warned them to leave quickly. It was said that the movements of the lovers were followed on the closed-circuit television.

#### Mao Zedong Live There

The other story said that during the Cultural Revolution Mao Zedong lived in this mysterious official residence, where he passed a secluded life without anyone's knowledge. Later Jiang Qing also moved in there. After the gang of four had been overthrown, Hua Guofeng expressed several times his desire to move to this official residence but was unable to do so due to pressure of public opinion. Nevertheless, he finally got what he wanted and moved in. He had a comfortable life there for a time. Unfortunately good things don't last long, since not long after that he lost power in the Central Committee. It was said that at that time someone else thought he should move out, but he was unwilling to do so.

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**DATE FILMED**

July 8/1981

